THE SURVEY

MIDMONTHLY MAY 1948

PALO ALTO JUN 5 1948
PUBLIC LIBRARY
READING ROOM
1948

RALLYING POINT FOR THE WORLD

PROBING AND PATTERN MAKING

MEETING THE REALITY OF FEAR

FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR

75th NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK
THE FIRST POSTWAR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NASSA

National Association of Schools of Social Administration

MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS

1. A well-defined and integrated curriculum designed to prepare graduates for employment or advanced specialized training in fields such as the following:

Case work	Public employment service
Group work	Social insurance
Community organization	Guidance
Recreation	Personnel work
Rural welfare	Rehabilitation

2. A concentration in the social and related sciences upon a foundation of general education.

3. A professionally oriented sequence spread over two years (undergraduate, graduate, or both) that includes a core of at least 12 semester hours in generic social welfare courses offered by the department, together with additional required courses selected from parallel departments.

4. A competent staff which includes members professionally qualified to teach social welfare subjects.

Accrediting agency for undergraduate and five-year *basic* curricula.

Member of National Council on Social Work Education

T. W. Cape, President
University Station
Grand Forks, N. Dak.

E. B. Harper, Chairman
Membership Committee
Michigan State College
East Lansing, Michigan

THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE

OF THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA

The National Catholic School of Social Service and the School of Social Work of the Catholic University of America merged July 1, 1947.

The National Catholic School of Social Service of the Catholic University of America is fully accredited by the American Association of Schools of Social Work.

The School offers professional training in social work leading to the professional degrees of Master of Social Work and Doctor of Social Work.

Further information may be obtained by writing the Dean, National Catholic School of Social Service of the Catholic University of America, University Post Office Box 111, Washington 17, D. C.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

Columbia University

SUMMER INSTITUTES 1948

Series I—June 21-July 2

1. The Dynamics of Group Formation	Mr. Nathan E. Cohen
2. Work with Individuals in Groups	Mrs. Gisela Konopka
3. Integrated Services within Children's Institutions	Mrs. Suzanne Schulze
4. Philosophy of Group Work and Community Organization	Mr. Eduard C. Lindeman

Series II—July 12-July 23

5. Current Casework Emphases in the Family Field	Miss Florence Hollis
6. Psychiatry for Social Caseworkers	Dr. Irene Josselyn
7. Trends in Adoption Practice	Mrs. Ruth F. Brenner
8. Advanced Supervisory Practice (Advanced Course 406)	Miss Dorothy Hutchinson
9. Psycotherapy with Children (Advanced Course 461-111)	Dr. Nathan Ackerman

(Institutes 8 and 9 open only to graduates of accredited schools of social work)

Series III—July 26-August 6

10. Community Organization for Health	Mr. Aubrey Mallach
11. Medical Social Casework as a Part of Medical Care	Miss Muriel Gayford
12. Current Problems in Public Welfare Administration	Miss Catherine M. Dunn
13. Current Problems in Community Organization	Mr. Conrad Van Hyning
14. Economic Factors in Family Life	Mrs. Eveline M. Burns

SUMMER INSTITUTE BULLETIN WITH DETAILS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE SCHOOL

122 East 22nd Street **New York 10, N. Y.**

SOCIAL SERVICE REVIEW ... VOLUME XXXIV, NUMBER ... PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS ... SOCIAL SERVICE ASSOCIATES, INC. ...

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

VOL. LXXXIV NO. 5

THE SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

MAY 1948

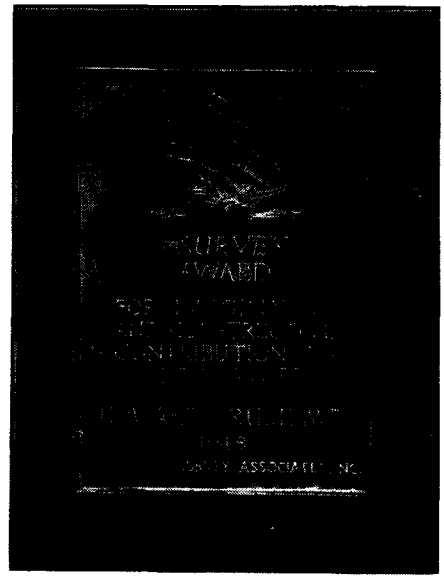
THE FIRST ANNUAL SURVEY award "for imaginative and constructive contribution to social work" was presented on April 22 at the Seventy-fifth Anniversary Meeting of the National Conference of Social Work to Dr. Howard A. Rusk, associate editor of *The New York Times* and head of the joint department of rehabilitation and physical medicine of New York University and Bellevue Hospital.

The award was dedicated to the memory of the late Edward T. Devine, well-known social worker and one of the founders of the magazine, for the purpose of recognizing "an outstanding, particular achievement in techniques or operation within the wide range of health and welfare activities, including legislation, interpretation, planning, and organization."

IN A CITATION MADE WHEN PRESENTING Dr. Rusk with a bronze plaque on behalf of THE SURVEY, Professor Eduard C. Lindeman said:

"Dr. Rusk, you stand in a friendly company. This audience of representative social workers of America, and their citizen friends and associates, joins with THE SURVEY in sincere and hearty acclaim on behalf of your numerous achievements. We take particular pride, however, in applauding *your imaginative plan for treating disabled soldiers during the late war. It was your humane insight which extended medical services in such manner as to include social, psychological, emotional, and vocational factors in every treatment. On this account literally thousands of young Americans disabled in war now lead normal, useful, and happy lives.* For this creative service your government has already bestowed its honors upon you.

"We hail this achievement for still another reason: *What you learned through the application of thoroughly scientific and humane methods under exigencies of war you have now begun to translate into a civilian program.* Already your new department of rehabilitation and physical medicine at New York University's College of Medicine and at Bellevue Hospital has attracted students and observers from all regions of the United States and from many foreign lands. As consultant on rehabilitation to the United Nations and as associate editor of *The New York Times* you have become a powerful influence for the promotion of physical, mental, and social health.



"This award is yours by all the rights of merit.

"I refrain from listing the longer catalogue of your singular and illustrious career. This approving audience would, I feel certain, be pleased, rather to hear you speak a few words on your own behalf."

IN ACCEPTING THE AWARD, DR. Rusk made the following remarks:

"To say that I am not thrilled and excited to be the recipient of the First Survey Award, would be a gross understatement, and especially so because it is in honor of Edward T. Devine, a leader in the field of social welfare, a man who struggled to preserve the dignity of the individual, a pioneer in so many of the great community projects that are today considered necessities for democratic living. But, to be truthful, I must say that my strongest feeling this minute is one of deepest humility.

"I am especially happy to receive this honor, because I think it symbolizes a closer fusion of medicine and the allied professions. In this country, we have been dissolute with our natural resources, but even more profligate with our human resources. We have failed to utilize our greatest untapped national resource—the great reservoir of talent and skills possessed by our disabled citizens, for it has been shown that, with selective placement, the disabled worker can not only hold his own, but can excel the able-bodied worker working side-by-side with him on the same task. He has a better production record, a lower accident rate, and a lower absentee rate than the normal worker.

"The reasons are obvious: the disabled man doesn't have to attend a safety school to learn to 'Stop, Look, and Listen,' and nature has been kind in giving us great powers of overcompensation. With training, the blind

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

man learns to 'see' with his ears and sense of touch, the deaf man to 'hear' with his eyes. The paraplegic, whose muscle power for walking comes from his arms and shoulders, has biceps and forearm muscles that make the average man look like a weakling. Put disabled people in the proper jobs where they can use these overcompensated senses and skills, and you will see why they can do such outstanding work.

"One of the most telling indices of the social consciousness of a community—whether it be a village or a country—is how they care for their disabled people. All human problems start with the individual, and the problems of nations and the world are just the problems of the individual multiplied a thousandfold.

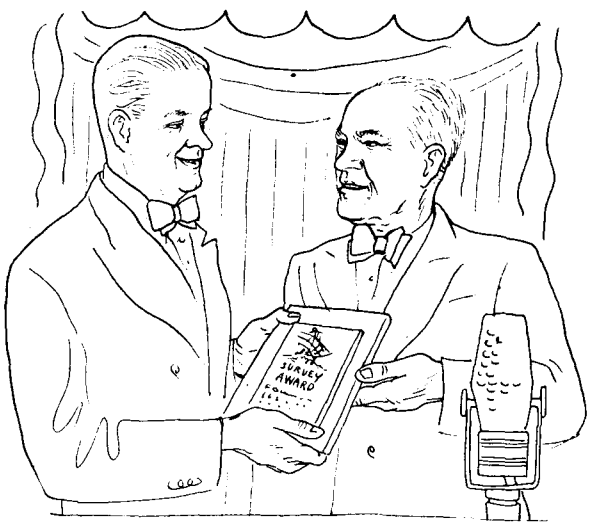
"We, who have been privileged to work with the disabled, realize that in an overwhelming majority of cases we are dealing with those who are not only physically disabled, but who are spiritually exceptional. We, who have not suffered and overcome a severe disability, cannot have the depth of spirit that comes only by such a victory. It is a privilege to work with these people, for the results are both dramatic and satisfying.

"Rehabilitation is a teamwork job, and while it is primarily a medical problem, the doctor cannot do it alone. It is a responsibility of the doctor, the nurse, the social worker, the therapist, the psychologist, the teacher, and the guidance specialist. Rehabilitation is a complex process that must utilize every facet of community resources which can help to teach the individual to live and work in dignity with what he has left.

"It seems to me that the philosophy of rehabilitation is one of the basic concepts of our democratic way of life. We do not believe in 'Let the strong survive and the weak die.' We believe that society exists for the benefit of the individual, and that every man should have a chance to live and work with what he has left. The provision of that opportunity, that chance, should not be one of the duties of democracy, but one of its privileges.

"It is with the deepest humility that, on behalf of all disabled people, I accept the Survey Award."

DR. RUSK WAS SELECTED AS FIRST RECIPIENT of the award by a jury consisting of Joseph P. Anderson, executive secretary, American Association of Social Workers; Robert E. Bondy, director, National Social Welfare Assembly; Sallie E. Bright, executive director, National Publicity Council for Health and Welfare Services; Bailey B. Burritt, executive director, National Health Council; Charlotte E. Owen, executive, American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, Inc.; Paul Reed, executive director, National Information Bureau; Howard L. Russell, director, American Public Welfare Association; Eduard C. Lindeman, professor of social philosophy, New York School of Social Work, Chairman.



CONTENTS

Survey Award 137

Rallying Point for the World—*Report of the International Conference*..KATHRYN CLOSE 139

Probing and Pattern Making—*Significant Excerpts from Talks at General Sessions*.... 145

Meeting the Reality of Fear—*Report of the National Conference* .. MARION ROBINSON 153

Washington Byways 163

Epitomes 164

The Common Welfare 166

Book Reviews 170

About People 172

Copyright, 1948, Survey Associates, Inc.
All rights reserved.

THE SURVEY
Midmonthly

Paul Kellogg, *Editor.*
Thomas Devine, *Executive Editor.*
Marion Robinson, *Associate.*

Associate editors: Beulah Amidon, Ann Reed Brenner, Kathryn Close, Cora Emme, Eleanor Lake, Loula D. Lasker; *Assistant editor,* Barbara Bent; *Washington correspondent,* Nora Piore.

Honorary editors: John Palmer Gavit, Joanna C. Colcord, Bradley Buell.

Business manager, Walter F. Grueninger; *Circulation manager,* Rosamond Lee; *Advertising manager,* Edwin F. O'Halloran; *Field representatives,* Ann Roller Issler, Dorothy Putney.

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC.

A nonpartisan, nonprofit, educational society, organized 1912 to promote the common welfare.

Publishers of
THE SURVEY Midmonthly
SURVEY GRAPHIC

Editorial and Business Office
112 East 19 Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Publication Office
34 North Crystal Street, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Officers and Directors

Chairman of the Board, Joseph P. Chamberlain; *President,* Richard B. Scandrett, Jr.; *Vice-presidents:* John Palmer Gavit, Agnes Brown Leach; *Secretary,* Ann Reed Brenner.

Directors: Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Dorothy L. Bernhard, Jacob Billikopf, Joseph P. Chamberlain, Earl G. Harrison, Shelby M. Harrison, Fred K. Hoehler, Blanche Ittleson, Alvin Johnson, Ferdinand Kuhn, Jr., William W. Lancaster, Agnes Brown Leach, Herbert H. Lehman, Justine Wise Polier, William Rosenwald, Richard B. Scandrett, Jr., Lowell Shumway, Harold H. Swift, Ordway Tead, Victor Weybright.

THE SURVEY Midmonthly—Domestic: Year $4; 2 years $6; Canadian and foreign: Year $4.50; 2 years $7.

Indexed in Readers Guide to Periodical Literature, Index to Labor Articles, Public Affairs Information Service, Book Review Digest, Psychological Abstracts, Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus, Biography Index.

SURVEY GRAPHIC—Domestic: Year $4; 2 years $6; Canadian and foreign: Year $4.50; 2 years $7.

Joint subscription, both magazines—Year $6; Canadian and foreign, $7.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Rallying Point for the World

Kathryn Close

Reports the

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

Wide World

George E. Haynes, Great Britain, new president; Dr. René Sand, Belgium, retiring president; Joseph P. Anderson, USA, acting secretary general

What are the responsibilities of social workers in a troubled world?

This was the unformulated question that brought 200 social workers from thirty-five countries together last month for the Fourth International Conference of Social Work. Meeting in Atlantic City, April 17-22, and in New York, April 24-25, this first world conclave of social workers to be held in twelve years spread its cosmopolitan flavor to the neighboring Seventy-fifth Anniversary meeting of the National Conference of Social Work, with which some of its Atlantic City sessions were entwined.

Back in 1936, when the Third International Conference of Social Work met in London, social workers were only beginning to recognize signs of the havoc that lay ahead. Worldwide catastrophe came before four years were out and dislocated plans for the next quadrenniel meeting. Now twice as many years again had passed and the world was still shaking. Could social workers take any part in creating stability? Orientals and Occidentals, North Americans and South Americans, Europeans and Africans presented testimony that they must.

Yet this was not just a conference of fine phrases. On the contray, it was geared directly to the practical. It had been conceived by men who believed that the achievement of ideals depends on sound knowledge of reality best attained through an interchange of experience with other persons grappling with individual and social problems. Such a man was Howard R. Knight, the late secretary general, who died last October in the midst of efforts to recreate the International Conference. That plans for this year's meeting were carried on in spite of this loss was due to determination on the part of the conference's president, Dr. René Sand of Belgium, its acting secretary general, Joseph P. Anderson of the United States, the assistant secretary general for Europe, H. M. L. H. Sark of the Netherlands, the treasurer, George E. Haynes of England, and members of the executive committee.

This was a conference in which almost everyone present participated. Being essentially a delegate conference, but including also official observers, and visitors, it had an advantage of smallness. While more free discussion could perhaps have been hoped for from the round-tables, numerous social functions offered opportunity for conference attendants to become acquainted and to pursue specific questions not answered in the sessions.

In the round-tables and general sessions the social workers told of conditions in their countries and of measures being taken to meet them. They bore witness to the fact that the problems which face social workers are much the same the world over, with variations in degree and intensity. They also revealed differences in method and approach necessitated by differences in cultural traditions or in economic or social conditions. They brought evidence too of differences in trends, particularly on opposite sides of the Atlantic—for stories indicated that while social workers in the United States have become all but preoccupied with the techniques of individual treatment, European social workers have been participating in the development of great mass programs designed to meet the basic needs of everyone.

Programs in Other Countries

A large part of the conference's attention was devoted to problems of rehabilitating war-devastated countries, yet little indication was forthcoming that these countries were waiting to have everything done *for* them. A note of optimism was struck by the conference's president, Dr. René Sand, at a joint general session with the National Conference in which he described conditions and programs in Belgium, France, and the Netherlands. In spite of the setback of the war, the Belgian doctor maintained, social conditions in these three countries have advanced greatly in the past genera-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tion. He credited the advances largely to social programs instituted before the war and backed in the main by legislation, among them systems of social insurance and family allowances. Wartime and postwar efforts to regulate prices, wages, and rents as well as production, importation, and distribution of goods, have helped to maintain living conditions, he said.

Housing represents the worst social condition in all three countries, Dr. Sand pointed out. "Unless building costs are greatly reduced by the use of mass construction and standardization of materials," he predicted, "the housing problem will remain unsolved." However, he saw hope for Western Europe in a developing social policy based on three walls of defense against social evils: preventive measures, social security, and public and private welfare services using both casework and groupwork methods.

Speaking of the "new look in Britain," George E. Haynes of London remarked that the great problem there at the present time is "to know where all the cloth is to come from to cut the suits that are being patterned out." He pointed to the Education Act of 1944 as one of the biggest educational measures ever passed in Great Britain, and described the recently in-

Two settlement workers—Tlona Foldy of Budapest and Yvonne Voisin from Rheims

stituted health services and the comprehensive national insurance program as other outstanding steps toward social improvement in Great Britain. A controversy over the voluntary hospitals' reluctance to be drawn into the health scheme has died down, Mr. Haynes maintained, indicating that social workers had played an important part in convincing the public that the step was necessary "to get anything like equal hospital treatment throughout the country." However, he pointed out that a controversy now rages over the plan to bring medical men together in one general practitioner service.

Britain's national insurance program, by providing for children's allowances, widows' allowances, old age pensions, death benefits and funeral expenses, establishes a "minimum poverty line below which none shall be allowed to fall," Mr. Haynes declared, adding that voluntary bodies are being used as instruments to help carry out the government schemes.

Every conference produces a speaker who bewitches his audiences with the conviction and sincerity in his voice and who becomes a favorite subject of conversation. At this conference it was J. M. Kumarappa from Bombay, India, who described the social problems of a country whose population of 389,000,000 is "greater than the combined populations of all of North and South Americas and Africa." He explained that the Indian joint family system, which used to take care of the people in need, began to disintegrate with the impact of industrialism and the introduction of Western education, and maintained that because India is still 85 percent rural, the solution to her problem of mass poverty lies in revitalization of her 700,000 villages.

Next to a wider distribution of wealth, India's greatest need, according to Dr. Kumarappa, is better health. He told of a planned forty-year program to provide the people with medical and public health services. India's third great need, he said, is the liquidation of illiteracy. But he maintained that in achieving this aim Indians must go back to their own culture and create their future "in line with their past."

The last need for India, said Dr. Kumarappa, is peace, on which depends the fulfillment of all other needs.

Briefer pictures of programs and needs in other countries were produced in the International Conference's round-tables. There the discussions showed that while social workers from everywhere recognize the value of the individualized approach, in many countries the presence of actual physical want is so widespread that efforts to improve the lot of the masses through social security, housing, and health measures take precedence over services for individual and family adjustment.

That India was such a country, Dr. Kumarappa had already indicated, and his contention was supported by his compatriot, J. F. Bulsara, who spoke of the need of health and education services in rural communities and of housing needs in the cities. He pointed out that Bombay has an average of seven persons per room, and an average of eleven square feet of indoor space per person. However, the local government has launched a long range housing program with the ultimate goal of 250,000 dwelling units.

No country in the world is in a position to say it has enough good, commodious housing for all its citizens, maintained Dr. Bulsara.

Representatives from Great Britain, the Philippines, France, Germany, and Finland gave evidence of housing conditions in their countries that would lend weight to his contention. Of these countries, only Great Britain seems to have worked out a large scale program for attacking the problem. Richard Clements, secretary of the London County Council, told of plans for rebuilding the devastated areas of London, covering the natural communities, but creating groups of beautified neighborhood units.

The need for greater development of social programs for people in rural areas emerged clearly in the discussions. Though social work as described by almost all the conference participants had had an urban origin, the point was stressed that social conditions in rural communities are often worse

A Message From India

Now let us bear in mind that social work depends upon world peace. . . . Unless the world has peace, it is going to be impossible for India to solve her problems or for you or for any other country to solve its own problems. . . . The International Conference of Social Work, or any form of social work, provides perhaps the best common ground for international cooperation. . . . The fact that the world has become a neighborhood will be a tremendous menace to world peace unless we ourselves try to create out of this world neighborhood a world brotherhood. One of the greatest tasks of social workers is not merely elimination of the suffering of peoples but the creation of an environment, a world environment where people can live in peace and happiness. . . . If we could only get together and consecrate our lives to the creation of a brotherhood where contentment, peace, and good will among nations will prevail, our lives will have been well spent.

—J. M. Kumarappa

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

than they are in the city.

Li An-che of China was another who disapproved of the introduction of Western industrialization to the East. "I'm not quite sure whether the highly developed social work skill in urban areas is something to be proud of," he said. The family and tribal system in China is breaking, he asserted, and the government has been unable to carry out its substitute social program because of lack of "proper analysis or personnel."

Western civilization in Egypt, on the other hand, does not greatly affect the people of rural areas, according to Muhammes Shalaby. Though little was done to raise the standard of living in these areas until after freedom was achieved from the British, he declared, the government has since established a Department of Peasants, which in cooperation with a voluntary society sends social workers, health workers, and doctors to the villages.

Reprsentatives from France and India spoke of the difficulty of getting city social workers to go to the country, and of the need for some method for training rural persons in social work.

Other discussions revealed that in many countries voluntary agencies play an experimental and a supplementary role, while government is relied upon to meet the basic welfare needs of the country. In Poland, according to Celina Barska, the government cooperates with private agencies in caring for 1,500,000 war orphans.

In Egypt, a pattern of government subsidy to privately operated welfare programs has been devised, according to Yehia Darwish. The government, however, has the right to supervise the programs and to insist on the use of professionally trained personnel.

In China, said C. A. Chiang, the government has taken over many programs begun by private groups, including the medical and health work introduced by missionaries. But personnel difficulties have ensued because their administration is "still in the hands of privileged groups."

Similarly, in Lebanon most of the social services were begun by private organizations of other nationalities, explained Jamal K. Harfouche. The present government is establishing a welfare department and is "very conscious of the need for fact-finding and personnel training."

In Chile, on the other hand, few private welfare services exist, according to Maria E. Huneeus. A comprehensive social security program which covers every worker and family in the country is "absolutely accepted" because it is the "only protection for workers in a poverty-stricken country."

At all these meetings, the term "social work" remained undefined. Obviously, its meaning was not the same to all. In Poland, for instance, as Oscar Langer pointed out, "social work" includes the provision of education to rural children. In Western European countries it is apt to be so clearly allied to public health that the family visitor is something of a combination of case-worker and nurse. In India, it is tied in with labor welfare.

There was abundant evidence, however, of a growing effort to administer mass measures with an individualized approach. This concept, said Janina Suchodolska, is still recognized in Poland, although "war and large scale disasters have made mass programs a necessity."

International Social Work

The word "international" in the conference's name seemed to have two meanings. For the conference not only provided an opportunity for persons of various nationalities to meet and exchange experiences; it also brought them together with representatives of intergovernmental or voluntary, worldwide social welfare programs, especially those connected with the United Nations. Moreover, special arrangements were made for delegates to attend the UN sessions at Lake Success and to meet with members of the secretariat. The reason the conference moved to New York for its last two days was to make the UN headquarters more accessible to the delegates and the conference more accessible to United Nations personnel.

Two joint general sessions with the National Conference at Atlantic City were devoted to expositions of the programs of international agencies — the World Health Organization, the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization, the International Children's Emergency Fund, the International Labour Organization, and the UN's Social Commission; while two of the featured speakers at New York came from the Division of Social Activities, Department of Social Affairs, United Nations.

The Social Commission represents "the conviction of governments that social progress ranks on an equal basis with economic considerations as a factor in the maintenance of peace," said George F. Davidson, Canada's representative on the commission. He pointed out that in spite of the political deadlocks within the UN it has been possible in the social welfare field to get the cooperative effort of all nations directed to a common purpose.

Dr. Jamal K. Harfouche, Lebanese UN delegate, and Ilsa Jaffe of Venezuela

The commission's major responsibilities, according to Dr. Davidson are: to advise UN's Economic and Social Council on social measures of a general character and on practical matters in the social field; and to report on the extent to which UN social recommendations are being carried out.

Sir Raphael Cilento, director of the Division of Social Activities, told of the division's work in setting up a year's social welfare program for the UN. This includes the following priorities: social welfare services generally—involving the continued operation of the International Children's Emergency Fund and the provision of fellowships, consultants, films, textbooks, and seminars in social welfare; the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders—particularly gathering information and setting up study committees; allocation of responsibilities in the field of migration—with separation of the problem of displaced persons; prevention of traffic in women and children and in obscene literature—first revising a draft convention originally drawn up by the League of Nations; allocation of responsibility for the solution of the housing problem—to be referred to domestic action for solution; improvement of standards of living—especially the study of social surveys as a method of qualitative analysis.

The program of the International Labour Organization, was described by Daniel Gerig of the International Labour Office in Montreal. He main-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tained that the ILO has bent special efforts to further social insurance and assistance programs, to promote international standards for healthy and safe working conditions, and to encourage the establishment of comprehensive public health services or medical insurance programs.

The United States is not among the sixty-one nations which have formerly joined the World Health Organization, pointed out Dr. William P. Forrest, WHO's assistant director. He told of the unique power which WHO's annual health assembly has in the international field—the power of adopting regulations which shall come into force for all member states except those registering rejection or reservations within a specified period, thus avoiding the delays of ratification. The specific areas involved concern sanitary and quarantine requirements, nomenclature of disease and causes of death, and standards with respect to biological and pharmaceutical preparations.

WHO's present priorities, Dr. Forrest explained, include: the control of malaria; a campaign to prevent the spread of tuberculosis; a campaign against venereal disease; promotion of maternal and child health programs.

"Milk and fats represent the greatest needs of children in Europe," said Ludwik Rajchman, chairman of the executive board of the International Children's Emergency Fund, in describing the Fund's operations. Limited resources have prevented this temporary agency from providing supplementary meals for more than 4,000,000 of the estimated 27,000,000 children needing assistance in war-devastated countries, he said. Speaking of the role of voluntary effort in the field of international relief and rehabilitation, George Haynes named seven responsibilities which should be faced by world-wide organizations: (1) to rebuild the shattered units of their own organizations; (2) to work through indigenous bodies in their countries of operation; (3) to limit their functions in recognition that they are not "universal providers"; (4) to establish more effective coordination among themselves; (5) to improve their personnel; (6) to direct their work simply and purely to serving our common humanity; (7) to avoid temptations to acquire power for its own sake.

Martha H. Biehle of the staff of the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization spoke of the commission's efforts toward resettlement of Europe's displaced persons, and of the agreements made with several countries willing to take them in. She asked social workers of countries receiving DP's to help bring about their easy assimilation, by finding ways of providing services which a new immigrant might need—"cash to carry him until wages are received, adequate clothing for certain jobs, medical attention in case of accident, schools for the children, language classes for the adults."

Miss Biehle's point was reemphasized at a round-table session when H. L. M. H. Sark, of the Netherlands told of how national and local resettlement committees have been set up in his country to help in the establishment of special labor groups which have been brought into the country under arrangement with PCIRO. Housing difficulties make it necessary for many governments to limit entry to unattached persons, Dr. Sark maintained, but "from the DP's point of view it is best to keep families together."

At the same round-table, M. Letty Harford of England stressed the responsibility of individuals for extending hospitality to newly arrived DP's.

Two men from Bombay—J. F. Bulsara, director of the Indian Conference of Social Work, and J. M. Kumarappa, head of the Tata School of Social Sciences

Rosaline Hsu-Sun Bien from Shanghai

Action and Training

Throughout the conference the social workers responded enthusiastically to speakers who translated their human and professional concern for the well-being of mankind into terms of action, or at least into positive attitudes which might be used as direction finders through clouds of political confusion. One such was Donald S. Howard, president of the American Association of Social Workers, who spoke at a joint meeting of the association and the conference. Mr. Howard maintained that international action, "geared to the circumstances and cultures of individual countries," is required to attain the goals of economic security, health, education, housing, and individual and family adjustment, on which the well-being of people depends.

"Our skill is not just the skill of direct service," he asserted, "but also a technique of arousing public opinion and of getting other professionals — doctors, psychiatrists, vocational counselors and the like—to render their services." He pointed out that the social worker must see the world community whole and bring others together to meet its needs. But he added that international action is "cooperative action" and does not suggest action inside another country except through the government of that country.

"There are no giving and no receiv-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Oscar Langer of the Polish Red Cross

ing nations," Mr. Howard declared. "The slogan 'Everybody gives and everybody benefits' could apply on an international as well as a community basis." He maintained that relief and welfare must be exempt from politics for "no nation has all the answers."

Another speaker who stressed the importance of international social action was Adolphe Delierneux, assistant director of UN's Social Activities Division. At a luncheon in New York he predicted that if man spent as much effort toward resolving the problems of his structure and environment as he does in "extracting secrets from nature" the world would progress toward a happy society. He pleaded with social workers to "keep their eyes on the stars" while becoming as well equipped as possible for their day-to-day jobs.

Mr. Delierneux explained that the UN secretariat has been studying the possibility of a long term program of training for social workers. He pointed to three professional needs: an international definition of social work; an international terminology; an evaluation of content and opportunities for training.

Concern over content and opportunities for training, which kept cropping up throughout the conference, was the main focus at the luncheon at which Mr. Delierneux spoke and at which four other persons gave pictures of the training facilities in their countries.

Basic training for social work in the twenty schools in the United Kingdom is on an undergraduate level, though postgraduate courses are available in specialties, explained Elinor I. Black of England. "Next to matrimony," the fields to draw off the largest proportion of social work students in Great Britain are: industrial welfare; medical social service; youth work; psychiatric social work; probation.

Letty Harford asserted that experiments in exchange of teachers between Great Britain and the United States produced a cross fertilization of ideas and experiences; objectivity in regard to the work of one's own country; personal understanding.

J. M. Kumarappa described the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, the only social work school in India, as a postgraduate institution offering two and a half years of training to students from all over the country—"touchables, untouchables, Hindus, and Moslems." Its aim, he maintained, is to "make the social worker think—to provide the leadership that the country needs." Pointing out that the school emphasizes the social work function of finding needs and the organization responsible for meeting them, he told of current efforts to get the Indian railroads to provide a travelers aid service.

Jun Gueira of Brazil recounted the difficulties of attracting students to the fifteen schools of social work in her country because of the low salaries offered in the profession. She said the schools were faced with the choice of allowing young inexperienced graduates to take on responsible jobs or leave them to untrained persons.

Business and Organization

Not all the time of the eight-day conference could be scheduled for discussions of social work problems and methods, for this was, after all, a rebirth of an organization, calling for a great deal of official business. Important parts of this were the resetting of structure, the laying down of procedures for the future, and the election of officers and an executive committee. These were the concerns that occupied the major portion of the two days of meetings in New York.

There one caught a sense of the amount of work that had gone into convening this year's conference. Three successful conferences had met previously—at Paris in 1928, at Frankfurt in 1932, at London in 1936—but the war had shattered the organization as well as its financial records. To Howard R. Knight, the lamented secretary general, belonged most of the credit for its revival, as every conference leader testified. He had worked indefatigably to stimulate the establishment of national committees to choose delegates and observers for the conference. His foundation made it possible for the conference's temporary executive board, chosen at an organizing meeting in Brussels more than a year ago, to continue plans for the conference's convention this year. By the time the conference met, twenty countries had national committees which were able to send two official delegates to Atlantic City and New York, while

East meets West in a moment of relaxation. Piloo Dordi and Nani Bhatt of India chat with Donald S. Howard of the USA

Photos, pages 140-143, Hess and Son

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

fifteen others were represented by official observers or visitors.

All registered members of the conference were eligible to attend the business meetings in New York, but only the delegates were allowed to vote. At these meetings working committees presented a draft constitution, a slate of proposed officers and executive committeemen and statements of principle on international welfare agencies, the role of social work in meeting postwar needs, and training and exchange of personnel.

The constitution was adopted in principle and referred to the executive committee for final polishing. Thus the conference now has a blueprint of its machinery. The main parts of this structure are:

1. *Memberships* open to any individual or organization sympathetic with the conference's activities and objectives.

2. *National committees* to be set up in each country where there are members of the conference.

3. A *permanent committee* consisting of at least two delegates from each national committee, but with each country limited to one vote.

4. An *executive committee,* consisting of twenty-one members elected by the permanent committee, to meet at least once a year.

5. A *secretariat* consisting of a secretary general and whatever assistant secretaries general might be deemed necessary.

6. A *general meeting* of the membership to be called by the executive committee.

The constitution states the purpose of the conference to be "an international forum for the discussion of social work and related issues," which is "non-political, non-governmental and non-sectarian and does not undertake activities of an operational nature." However, it leaves the way open for consultation service to the United Nations through a second purpose which is "to stimulate and promote international social work and to facilitate cooperation between all international organizations related to the field of social welfare and particularly between these organizations, and the United Nations, its subdivisions, and its various specialized agencies."

Following the adoption of the constitution new officers were elected. They include: *honorary president,* Dr. René Sand of Belgium; *president,* George E. Haynes of Great Britain; *vice-presidents,* Fred K. Hoehler, USA; J. M. Kumarappa, India; H. M. L. H. Sark, the Netherlands; F. H. Rowe, Australia; and C. A. Chiang, China. A vacancy was left for a vice-president from South America who is to be chosen later by the executive committee. The new *treasurer* is W. H. Dewar of Canada.

The conference agreed that the *secretary general* shall be the same person as the secretary of the American national committee, a position to be automatically filled by the secretary of the National Conference of Social Work. The new *assistant secretary general* for Europe is Miss I. de Hurtardo of France.

In Western Europe

Social work in France, Holland, and Belgium shows the same characteristics as elsewhere: it tends to become more scientific and more preventive; mass action is corrected and supplemented by individualized treatment; the psychological approach gains the upper hand over material relief; rehabilitation is sought for the physically or mentally diseased or disabled, for the vocationally or morally unadjusted maladjusted. . . .

If governments, nations, political parties are wise enough to free themselves from selfish ambition, from fear and prejudice, so as to let the world heal its wounds and regain its balance, then social work will march unhampered to ever new and bolder conquests in the respect and development of the human person, in the enrichment of life, in the shaping of man's destiny. ***—Dr. René Sand***

In addition to the officers the executive committee includes representatives from Denmark, France, Italy, Switzerland, South Africa, Great Britain, the United States and Canada. Two places allocated to Latin American countries and one for the Middle East have not yet been filled. In addition, two vacancies are to be reserved for Eastern European countries and three for other countries in which national committees have not yet been formed. International voluntary agencies are to be invited to send representatives to executive committee meetings as observers.

"Our conference should make social work a rallying point for the world," said Dr. Sand, in handing over the gavel of office to the new president. He suggested that the national committees could "stimulate the kind of social work unity in other countries that now exists in the United States and Great Britain."

A warm ovation was given Dr. Sand in recognition of his twenty years of service to the conference. One of its instigators, he was secretary general for its first three meetings. In addition, he has managed in a distinguished career to combine medicine and social work into a profession, of "social medicine." Founder of the Belgian Association for Social Medicine, he served in the Belgian Red Cross during the First World War and later became secretary of the League of Red Cross Societies. In 1936, he was made secretary general of Belgium's newly created Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, and continued in this capacity until deposed and taken hostage by the Nazis. He is now professor of social medicine at the University of Brussels.

"Wherever Dr. Sand has been," said the new conference president, George Haynes, in accepting the gavel, "he has brought that understanding that always transcends nationalities." Mr. Haynes said he had met only two men in his life whom he regarded as citizens of the world—one was the Scandinavian Fridtjof Nansen, and the other Dr. Sand.

As one who worked strenuously to produce this Fourth International Conference of Social Work, Mr. Haynes might have looked on himself as a promising candidate for world citizenship. In closing the conference, he told of how as a young scientist he had turned to teaching "on a very dark side of Liverpool" because of "an interest in persons," and of how an awakening to the conditions under which his boys lived brought him to a career of social work and eventually to his present position as secretary of the National Council of Social Services in Great Britain.

"We must never forget," said the new president, "that international social work can only be carried out with persons, with families, with groups. . . . Through our conference we may seek an understanding of what human life may be."

Thus it was clear again, as it had been throughout the conference, that social workers come together from all over the world not just for love of creating a great superstructure, but out of the necessity for carrying out their basic task of helping individuals everywhere achieve richer, more satisfying lives.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Probing and Pattern Making

Anniversary Album

In celebration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the National Conference of Social Work, The Survey ***presents these eight pages of excerpts from papers given at general sessions by Leonard W. Mayo, vice-president, Western Reserve University, and the 1948 Conference president; Eduard C. Lindeman, professor of social philosophy, New York School of Social Work; Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator; Arlien Johnson, dean, Graduate School of Social Work, University of Southern California; Joseph P. Anderson, executive secretary, American Association of Social Workers; and Donald S. Howard, director, department of social work administration, Russell Sage Foundation.***

Basic Issues in Social Work

Leonard W. Mayo

The purposes of social work as a whole cannot be expressed in terms of the objectives and methods of any one aspect of it. There must be included our relation to society as a whole and our total and long range, as well as our partial and immediate goals and objectives. The aims and concerns that tend to make us one, rather than the relatively unimportant differences that tend to separate us must prevail in any expression of our purpose in these days. We need to stress the concept of a total profession embracing a variety of approaches to human beings and human need, as well as the variety of methods, agencies, and auspices that now characterize social work.

This is the task which should engage all of us—rank and file workers, administrators, board members, and public officials. I neither expect nor recommend that social work should evolve blueprints or precise definitions. That is both undesirable and unlikely.

Prominent in any expression of our philosophy must be a simple declaration of our articles of faith set forth in language of unmistakable clarity; our concern for people, our respect for the dignity, integrity, and rights of individuals, our abhorence of injustice as one of the greatest foes of freedom, and our responsibility to speak and act with respect to the causes as well as the results of social maladjustment; and our major concern not only for prevention, restoration and rehabilitation, but for helping to create relationships, homes, neighborhoods, and nations in which human beings may live out their lives and develop their full potentialities as free people. Let all this be positive rather than negative in approach, add the scientific bases of our sources of knowledge and methods, and we shall in due course develop a statement of philosophy around which we can rally, that the scientist can respect, and the public can understand.

Should we develop "the socially conscious generalist who is professionally concerned with the whole person, of any age, with the whole family, and their interaction with the whole community"? as Hertha Kraus so aptly puts it. Shall we, as Donald Howard suggests, "concentrate less exclusively upon those in need, less upon insurance —and work relief—and more upon broad scale preventive and better still, constructive social measures"?

These questions come with striking force in the light of the widespread need for social services of all kinds among all economic groups and communities in our own country and the overwhelming needs both specific and general among the peoples of other lands. Some highly important considerations must be faced, however, as we prepare for these new responsibilities.

When it comes to making a lasting impact on society, our strength as a profession lies in our firsthand knowledge of human beings and human relations. Any new direction or focus that would concentrate on the broad issues to the detriment of the more intensive aspects of our work, would result in the drying up of our springs of knowledge and inspiration and the loss of a quality in social work which makes it unique.

Such genius as we have acquired in helping to solve broad social problems as well as the more intimate problems in human relations stems from the experience and competence we have gained as disciplined practitioners and administrators working closely with people in a variety of settings and circumstances. It has been this experience and the knowledge thus gained that has made us effective in bearing witness to the evils of poor housing, the inadequacy of public health provisions, the multiple but related causes of delinquency, and the need for extensive security measures and additional resources and facilities in our field. What we need at this time is not so much a major shift in the direction of social work as an acceleration in its total growth, not so much a change of focus as a broadening of scope, not the abandonment of present goals and methods, but their fulfillment.

We must not forget as we raise our sights and stretch our imaginations to envisage a substantial extension of social work that a daily contribution to the solution of broad community and, yes, world problems is being made by the lowliest caseworker, groupworker, and artisan in community organization, in public and private agencies, wherever they may be. The careful and painstaking service they render to individuals, families, and neighborhoods is basic. It counts tremendously both in individual cases and in the aggregate. It is not enough, to be sure, but it is essential and it will be even more so as we engage in broad scale social engineering.

Any profession that seeks earnestly to find and grapple with the basic issues in its own field of service, will find that it is addressing itself to the basic issues of society. "The cause of America," wrote Thomas Paine in 1779, "is in large measure the cause of all mankind." And to this we may add in 1948, in all modesty, the cause of social work is the cause of all liberty loving people everywhere. We are obligated, as all who came before us were and as those who follow will be, to find our special mission, our unique

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

contribution to the times in which we live and to be true to that mandate. We are obligated as a professing and committed group to catch the mood, the dominant note characteristic of the times and to reflect in our pronouncements and actions, whatever it may be that is required of us. What do these times demand?

First, a renewal of confidence and faith in ourselves as social workers and in social work as a dynamic influence in our world. We can be no greater than our faith, no stronger than our convictions, no more compelling than our vision. Nothing less than a rededication to the ancient truths that gave our profession its original impetus, and our colleagues of the early days their motivation, will suffice for us today.

Social work is indigenous to a free society. It cannot exist elsewhere. We who are staff members, administrators, and board members are the instruments or channels through which it flows to become a reality. It is dependent upon us and we dare not falter or fail. To lose faith in the present and ultimate power of social work as a handmaiden of democracy is to lose faith in democracy itself.

Second, and of no less importance, the times require of us that we declare again as we have before, in clear and unmistakable terms that there are no substitutes in our nation or in the world, for jobs, housing, health, education, and equal opportunities and protection for all people under the law. We must say again and again that human need is a challenge to be met, not a sin to be punished; and that want and suffering in the smallest town in America and in countries beyond our own borders are the business of every civilized person, everywhere.

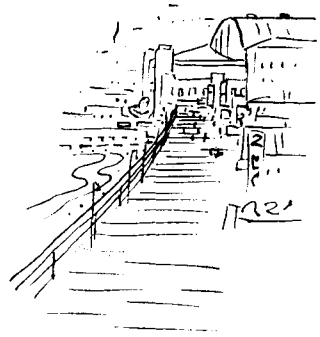
Third, the times in which we live compel us to declare, regardless of what may be required to meet the exigencies of the moment, that we cannot win peace by force and that we dare not depend upon material defenses in an age that defies material defense. I do not recommend that social work as a profession enter the arena of domestic and international politics. But, I do urge that in spite of the hatred and violence that still grip the world, in spite of the confusion and fear that prevail and the conflict between ideals and exigencies, that we say what we know, namely, that man's only sure and ultimate defense against destruction lies in learning how to live —how to live with himself and how to live with his fellows.

Fourth, and finally, if we would meet the challenge of our times, we must face the reality of fear. Social workers know the crippling and devastating effects of fear upon individuals and some of us have seen its effects upon a whole people. Our friends who are here from other nations know by personal experience the chilling terror of a war and the gnawing fears of other kinds that have been their daily companions in recent years.

The fears we know in our country are not of this nature. They are fears of the heart and spirit, born of frustration. If the period following World War I was characterized by disillusionment, the era following World War II is one of frustration and desperate fear. We face almost sure destruction, we are told, for we live in the shadow of the relentless power of atomic energy, under a modern sword of Damocles hanging by a slender thread. So in hysteria, people shrink into their shells; they become suspicious, terrified and ready to fight another war before they have tried to learn the long slow way of peace.

I find the fact of the atomic bomb and biological warfare and all their baleful possibilities far less terrifying than the realization that to live below our full capacity as a people, and to deny in living the truths we know, is a form of death far worse than the mere abandonment of this earthly existence. What we should fear is not death, but base mediocrity, not extinction but cowardice, not the end of life, but retreat from living.

This is what people are waiting to hear. Can we say it? Can we live it? Can we express it through the jobs we do? Our nation and other nations are eager for the sound of a clear voice, free from political or other bias, speaking without fear or favor, asking no privilege, but challenging all men everywhere to rise to new spiritual heights, to lead, to sacrifice, to crusade, and to dare, for freedom.



What a fulfillment it would be for the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of this conference if we would say these things here—if we would express them in countless ways as we leave here, if we would believe them and make them a reality wherever we work and live, in a thousand communities across the land!

◆ ◆ ◆

Social Work and Democracy

Eduard C. Lindeman

The titanic struggle between democratic and anti-democratic conceptions of social order is compelling all serious-minded proponents of democracy to search for new meanings. . . . It is not accidental therefore that we should, as social workers, find ourselves confronted with the question: To what extent is the profession of social work democratic in its theory and practice? In one sense the struggle between democracy and totalitarianism appears to be a conflict between two clusters of nations but this is a naive and external perspective. The basic struggle of our age presents also an internal problem. . . . There are democratic and anti-democratic forces at work in us as individuals and also in our various cultures.

This maxim may be applied to professions as well. A profession can be defined accurately only when it is examined in the light of positive elements of its cultural context. An inquiry of this nature will inevitably lead in two directions: Where has social work come from, and where is it likely to go?

I suggest that we begin our search by raising three relevant questions: Is social work democratic in its basic practices and values? Is social work a positive, contributing democratic force? And, finally, what kind of program of future development is forecast for social work by reason of the fact that it operates in a context of democratic goals?

It is of the essence of the democratic conception that life and all processes associated with it shall be regarded as possessing fluidity. It is this flexible quality of democratic behavior which puzzles and annoys doctrinaire absolutists, and we must admit that the latter have all the advantages in times of crisis. Their ends and values are fixed. . . . They enjoy precipitating crises because they know in advance what strategy they will employ. This quality of absoluteness lends to their pro-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

grams a semblance of strength and consistency, an appeal which must be exceedingly alluring to those for whom uncertainty is unbearable. . . . It is on this account that sensitive persons, particularly those who have suffered frustrations, so often seek the haven of dogma in moments of crisis. The insensitive attach themselves to dogma because it lends sanction to persecutions and brutalities.

The philosophical and logical work which needs to be done in order to make democratic values clear and teachable has not yet been performed. Thus far, we have lazily taken democracy for granted and have been lulled into complacency by the mellifluous and beguiling sound of those eighteenth century words which roll so readily off our tongues: liberty, equality, and fraternity.

I am not now asking whether social work as a profession and as a movement has been compatible with liberty, equality, and fraternity. . . . I wish to know whether or not social work has in the past exemplified the rule of diversity as against the rule of uniformity . . . because attempts to achieve unity through uniformity lead inevitably to totalitarian consummation, and it is totalitarianism with which democracy is now in conflict.

The practice of social casework, social groupwork, and community organization is on the side of democracy whenever and wherever it leaves an option to the client or the participant. . . . The moment its practitioners close the door on alternative choices, they begin to deny democratic experiences.

The record of social work on this score is comparatively high and yet there are some appalling exceptions. It scarcely seems credible but there are still reputable social agencies which practice racial discrimination, thus violating the principle of cultural pluralism. One may easily find social agencies which are administered according to the dictator principle, a denial of managerial diversity. There are communities where the existing social agencies are "frozen in" in such manner as to make the rise of new and experimental approaches to social problems relatively impossible, thus negating the principle of methodological diversity. In so far as these practices persist, social work is certainly not exemplifying democratic value.

I have chosen but a single empirical value which is inherent in the democratic idea; there are many more. . . .

Philosophically Speaking...

Social work is creative and curative. The primary objective of social work is the creation of a society so just and so brotherly that relief and remedial service shall be reduced to a minimum and the major activity of the social worker shall be dedicated to the enrichment of personality. . . . The democratic principle must be established not only in political life but in our economic order. . . . World law and order must be established. The social worker must cooperate with all those who, in peace and by democratic means, seek to establish a cooperative social order; they must join with the scientist, the engineer and the executive in using scientific means to achieve moral ends.—*From "A Personal Philosophy for Social Workers," by G. Bromley Oxnam, Bishop, Methodist Church, New York Area.*

We are not now speaking of generalized and lofty ideals which may have been historically associated with the democratic idea but rather with specific tests of behavior. . . . Social work is democratic and assists in making democracy realized and strong to the extent that it exemplifies these values.

In striving to find an answer to the futuristic question, "What kind of program for future development is forecast for social work by reason of the fact that it operates as a context of democratic goals?" I shall foresake theoretical considerations and speak plainly and concretely.

It should become the policy and practice of social work . . . to eliminate as rapidly as possible all vestiges of punitive rewards and punishments. A client receives counsel or material assistance through the channels of the social work profession because he is in need and because social work has evolved a method for meeting that need in ways which will leave the recipient in possession of dignity and self-respect.

It must have come as a distinct shock to those who believe in this principle when in a so-called investigation of the New York City Department of Public Welfare it became clear that some of the investigators and some of the newspapers appeared to believe that relief clients ought somehow to receive some form of punishment or degradation with each relief check. Obviously, we have not yet made plain to the public that modern social work is designed to bring persons in trouble back to the normal stream of life as quickly as possible and with no loss of personal esteem. If this cannot be done, then social work cannot be genuinely democratic since its consequence will be to rob individuals of their dignity and thus weaken the ties of loyalty between them and their community, finally between them and their nation.

Our profession now stands dangerously near the point at which we may expect to be legally coerced to end discriminations. Would not this constitute a shameful indictment? Ought we not to be leaders in this movement rather than followers? . . . I know you will all say "yes" to these questions but the fact remains that social work is still lagging in this respect; some social agencies, and alas, some under religious auspices are still debating whether or not it might be expedient for them to drop discriminations.

In a democracy, social work will operate through both voluntary and public agencies . . . since a society in which no activity is carried on by voluntary associations on behalf of education, health, recreation and welfare would be moving toward totalitarian goals. Indeed, it may be said that the health of a democratic society is proportional to the quality of functions performed by private institutions and agencies. . . . If the two forms cannot achieve a complementary relationship, a basic correlation, the result will be incapacity to deal with interrelated social problems on the one hand and on the other a lack of confidence on the part of the public.

All professions functioning under democratic conditions would remain closer to democratic ideals and practices if they made proper use of citizen participation. . . . Experts and the experiences of the people need to be brought into working harmony; only thus can there be established an integral relation between science and democracy. . . . But the process does not end here; the agencies and institutions which employ skilled personnel must also be brought within the pattern of democracy. This democratizing process can become effective only when technicians march forward to their tasks with citizens at their side. Some professions may be able to produce with a relatively high degree of acceptance without citizen participation but social work is the one profession which cannot afford to go alone.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Social work may be said to be moving in the direction of democratic goals when it learns how to utilize its special insights and knowledge for the purposes of social action. . . . Social workers possess the type of competence which should make them influential and practical instruments of social action. Their responsibility in this connection is still, however, beclouded by certain professional preconceptions which hold their power in check. They are uncertain with respect to the areas of competence represented by their craft, and they entertain misgivings with regard to (a) the effect which social action may have upon their professional standing, and (b) with regard to the probable or possible conflict which may follow when and if their social action goals run counter to the interests and attitudes of those citizens whose financial support sustains their agencies and institutions. So long as these misgivings persist, it will not be possible to bring the profession into effective alignment with democratic social action.

Both short term and long term social planning will become increasingly essential for the survival of democratic societies. Here again, social workers have an obligation which they have not yet been able to fulfill. Among the many misfortunes of the last quarter-century of anguished history must be listed the unhappy fact that social and economic planning have become identified with totalitarian ideologies. Certain publicists now tell us that we can have democracy or we can have planning, but we cannot have both. . . . To insist that planning and democracy are antithetical is in reality a trick of language, a bit of dialectical necromancy. The major premise in this equation should be:

Social and economic planning may be conducted either authoritatively or democratically; if done authoritatively, all freedoms will probably disappear; if done democratically, the basic freedoms may be retained.

Democratic social and economic planning would be not merely consistent with social work theory but a most useful outlet for social work skills. All planning begins with definitions of human needs. At this initial point, social workers could certainly make a genuine contribution. And from this point onward . . . planners could make fruitful use of the accumulated knowledge and skills of the social work profession.

It is difficult for me to imagine how democracies can survive unless they make planned use of both human and material resources. It is equally difficult for me to see how the profession of social work can escape heavy responsibilties with respect to democratically conceived and democratically operated planning, ranging from the local neighborhood to the nation itself.

I have enumerated some of the ways in which social work may become aggressively democratic, contributing both to the ideas and values which give democracy its emotional and moral strength and also to the skills and techniques required for success. Philosophically and scientifically social work belongs at the center of the democratic pattern of life.

◆ ◆ ◆

Security Begins at Home

Oscar R. Ewing

We are, at our national peril, ignoring our human resources. We are piling up a critical imbalance. It may weight the scales against the very values of human decency we are supposed to cherish.

Oh, yes, we have a social security program. We have a public health program. We have free elementary and secondary education on what passes for a universal footing. We have an employment service. We have a Full Employment Act.

But most of these programs, gauged by any rational standard, are impoverished. They are undernourished. They are stepchildren.

It is true that we have made perfectly amazing progress in this field during the last sixteen years. In that time we have come further toward national awareness of the importance of human resources than in all the previous centuries. But we had so far to go that our progress to date represents only a fraction of what we must achieve.

Furthermore, there are ominous signs that this forward march is being blocked.

Look, for instance, at the Social Security Act, where we have made some real progress. It is a good law in terms of its recognition of human needs. But in thirteen years, where has it gotten us? Not yet to the point where we can really practice all we preach. This Congress overrode the President's veto of the bill depriving newsboys of protection; the Gearhart bill deprives five millions, and will probably pass over veto. Opposition to these raids is negligible, and warns if the people do not rise up the whole structure will be swept away.

And that has a direct bearing on the second trend which, to my mind, is stultifying social work. It is the inescapable preoccupation of social workers with economic problems. Social workers are not responsible for this. The imbalance in our social organization leaves them no alternative.

Since I came to the Federal Security Agency eight months ago, I have been shocked to discover how many of our American people exist on the brink of catastrophe—of actual starvation. It seems inevitable to me that social work will never achieve its full promise as long as it can do little more than stand with its finger in this economic dike.

Today, most social workers have no choice but to devote themselves to the maladjustments that arise from this struggle. It has reached crisis proportions for many people because of the widening gap between the present high cost of living and the amount of monthly payments available under our social security programs. The disparity is especially marked in our old age and survivors insurance system, though it is only relatively less evident in public assistance.

I would like to think of us, rather, as moving toward broad social welfare policies with their accent on simplicity and on prevention.

I think we can. And I think we must. I am a newcomer in this field. But I have already discovered that there are plenty of wheels within wheels. Some of this is inevitable, of course. The business of living is complicated, even at the best.

But is it too much to ask that the wheels should be reasonably well oiled and smoothly geared? It seems to me that we can continue to move in the right direction if we take our bearings from three points of reference:

The first of these is the family—and I am sure you can tell me all there is to know about the emotional and social factors that make it still our basic resource in conserving human values. Both as an individual and a public official, I agree with you wholeheartedly on this fundamental premise.

What I should like to add in behalf of the family is perhaps a very plebian consideration.

In dealing with people—with their

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

universal human needs—it is just so much simpler, so much more practical and effective, to take the family as our common denominator. There are 145,000,000 individuals in this country now and in another twenty years there will be a lot more. Most of them live in families; most of them could not draw a hair's breadth distinction between individual needs and family needs.

Why should we inject within the family circle artificial barriers of "mine" and "thine?" One of the great mysteries, for example, that I have encountered on my job is what becomes of the mother in families getting aid to dependent children. Doesn't she need to eat? To wear clothes? To have a roof over her head? Why do the federal government and many of the states treat her like the little woman who wasn't there?

Please don't misunderstand me. I am not laughing at either government agencies who must cope with this blind spot or at the mothers whose needs it obscures. But as a lawyer, I can tell you that one way to deal with an absurd legal fiction like this is just to laugh at it hard enough and long enough to get it changed.

And the same thing goes for some of our old age insurance computations. I cannot get out of my head the picture of Darby and Joan, sitting down to calculate their "quarters of coverage" with a slide rule and an actuarial table—and coming out at the end with all of $39 a month.

As the family is our most personal point of reference, so government is our broadest. I believe it should scrupulously maintain this character.

Its job is the mass job of assuring basic protection under law. To my mind, it can probably best fulfill this function by applying the principles of social insurance as widely as possible. And by widely I mean both in terms of people and in terms of risks—including the risk of illness and the cost of medical care.

I don't mean to imply, of course, that social insurance can be our sole reliance. But I hope we can look forward to the day when assistance on the basis of need will be the exception—to a time when most foreseeable needs will normally have been met in advance by routine insurance investment throughout working years.

The third point of reference covers the broad area between the family and the government—between basic individual responsibility and basic national responsibility. Experience has proved this is where the private social agency can be most effective. Less inclusive—and more diversified—than any public service can or should be, you who serve in these voluntary community organizations will, I should think, find increasing demands for the kind of family guidance and rehabilitation in which you have always been leaders. Here, too, is where mental hygiene and recreation and other community services, both public and private, come into play.

This is the area where social work will perhaps find its greatest opportunities as it pulls out of its preoccupation with stark financial need.

I think we must set our sights by all three of these points of reference if we are to round out our concepts of social progress.

✦ ✦ ✦

Roles of Governmental and Voluntary Agencies

Arlien Johnson

The five factors that make for difference between governmental and voluntary agencies offer a guide to the respective roles of these agencies in a total community welfare program. Each has a uniqueness which helps to determine its contribution. In presenting the five factors of difference—philosophy, legal basis, volume and distribution of services, administrative problems, and sources of funds—I have implied the strengths and limitations of each type of agency. It now remains to summarize and point up more sharply their respective roles.

The fact that a government welfare program must rest on a sense of social responsibility that is shared by a majority of the population means that governmental agencies develop slowly and at varying rates in different parts of the country. Crises such as depressions and wars hasten change in social attitudes which accounts for the rapid growth of the public social services in the United States since 1930. But such changes in attitudes are imperfect and uneven, often lacking a conscious sense of direction. I believe we can generalize on the basis of past experience in this and other countries to the extent of assigning these characteristics to the governmental agency:

1. The governmental agency exists by action of a legislative body and is limited in defined purpose, scope, and structure accordingly. The agency cannot deny its services, however, to anyone eligible under the law, and the person in turn can lay claim to the services even to the extent of enforcing the claim in the courts.

2. A governmental welfare service tends to become a social institution in its own right, gradually losing all connotation of a charity. A current example is the categorical public assistance programs for the aged, blind, and dependent children which seem to be moving toward noncontributory social insurance. Eventually public assistance may become merged with social insurance to such an extent that we shall regard them as a public facility like education, maintenance of streets and roads, libraries, protection of persons and property, and so on.

3. Because of the universal and comprehensive application of their services, the governmental agencies strive for uniformity of administration and benefits. This, combined with the size of the operation, makes bureaucracy in administration a danger. A high quality of administrative skill is required to prevent this.

4. Since the governmental agency must rely upon what the community thinks is necessary and desirable, it may lack a clear mandate as to what is its responsibility. Legislation is often confused and expresses the compromise of competing pressure groups rather than a consistent social philosophy of public service. The social security program in this country is growing piecemeal as it did in Great Britain. Eventually, as in Great Britain, we may try to put the pieces together. The kind of governmental welfare service we develop is dependent upon the political and social philosophy we hold as a nation. If the latter is confused and conflicting, the welfare services may well be confused and conflicting.

An interesting example is the present diversity of opinion over public provision of medical care. Public health has become generally accepted as a public responsibility even if inadequately financed. Medical care, however, has traditionally been provided under the poor law. Influences which may modify this tradition—in spite of the active opposition of the medical profession—are found in the extensive program for veterans with service-connected disabilities, and in the many rapidly developing programs under voluntary auspices which are educating public opinion on the vital need for prevention and treatment of heart diseases, infantile paralysis, can-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cer, and other diseases.

It seems significant that the National Health Service in Great Britain, which makes medical care free of charge to the entire population, has been noncontroversial as to purpose and scope. The differences of opinion between the government and the medical profession have centered around problems of administration.

The characteristics of the voluntary agency are very different from the governmental agency, and its place in a total community welfare program differs accordingly. Due to the philosophical or religious premise from which it arises, the voluntary agency represents only a segment of public opinion and is therefore free to develop as its supporters see fit. A distinction has been made that it is "able to formulate and define new ethical standards and to pioneer in the development of ethical and social insights." At its best the voluntary agency may be the forerunner of ideas and methods which, when proven, are utilized in new public welfare services for all the people, rather than a few. The sectarian agency, particularly, endeavors to keep alive the sense of individual obligation to one's fellow man. Relationships to clientele are intimate, and personal. The voluntary agency, then, would seem to have these characteristics:

1. The voluntary agency exists by the will of an individual or a group of individuals. Their authority arises out of their awareness of a problem about which they wish to do something. As long as they conduct the enterprise so that it is in the general public interest, the state has traditionally offered protection and prerogatives. The beneficiaries of voluntary agencies have no claim upon their services.

2. A voluntary agency has been described as "a minority agency expressing values and stressing need not yet accepted as a responsibility of the whole community." The program of the voluntary agency is limited in scope; it can select its constituents. This should enable the agency to be experimental, and flexible, to change its program and methods as needs change. Interesting examples come to mind. The extension of social work service on a fee basis to middle income groups, and the experiment of a few family agencies in offering family life education to the whole community might be cited. The voluntary agency may suffer however from the same lack of philosophy as does the public agency. If the supporters of the voluntary agency resist innovation and desire to hold the *status quo,* the voluntary agency can actually impede progress.

3. Since the premise in the Statute of Charitable Uses was that the charitable trust was supplementary to whatever might be provided from tax funds, it is of utmost importance that the voluntary agency have a clearly defined attitude toward the growth of public social services. If it accepts its greatest usefulness as finding new services to demonstrate as rapidly as its activities are assumed by the governmental agencies, it will never feel competitive with the public agency.

4. The voluntary agency can make a great contribution to the established public welfare services if it will continue its interest by safeguarding the quality of administration of the public agency. The voluntary agency can be a critic of bureaucratic tendencies in administration and at the same time interpret the necessity for qualified personnel to prevent such tendencies. Through its constant contact with laymen, the voluntary agency can help to develop intelligent public opinion in support of these services which only government has power and resources to provide as the right of all the people, administered in the best interests of its clientele.

5. If the voluntary agency accepts these responsibilities for pioneering in the development of public opinion in support of governmental welfare services, it is at once evident that it should not accept subsidies from public funds. To do so is to make its position dependent when it should be independent. Acceptance of payment for services rendered on a per capita basis, when such an arrangement is in the discretion of the administrator and for a temporary period, is, of course, another matter. Previous studies show that where public funds go, control usually follows. The mingling of public and private funds, on the whole, is not in the interests of either the voluntary or the governmental agency if each is to perform its role satisfactorily.

6. The role of the voluntary agency may change as a result of the shift in the base of financial support. Charitable trusts are declining as a source of support. In a city like Los Angeles, one half of one percent of expenditures in 1946 were from income from endowments. Furthermore, heavy taxation and limitation of tax deductions for charitable purposes to 15 percent of income, seem likely to affect sources of income for community chests, over a period of time. The introduction of the impersonal corporation gift and the participation of labor in support of voluntary agencies may vitiate the original philosophical tenet of the voluntary agency, that it represents a sense of obligation on the part of the donors. The use of the foundation to protect private wealth from taxation with no accountability that the funds are used in the general public interest may eventually lead to increased government supervision of voluntary organizations.

The respective roles of governmental and voluntary agencies in our society are different but supplementary. The differences, once acknowledged, illuminate the strengths which each has in its own right. The relationship between them is never static but is dynamically interrelated and changing. The voluntary agency with its spirit of love of mankind can heighten and keep sensitive the social conscience of the nation. The governmental agency with social justice as its *raison d'être* grows out of the will of a socially conscious America. Together they weave an imperfect but designed pattern of services that undergird democracy.

◆ ◆ ◆

Laymen and Professionals in Social Work

Joseph P. Anderson

It should be stated at the outset that the specific responsibilities and functions of laymen and professional workers necessarily depend on the kind of agency and program carried on, the auspices, the way it is financed, and its stage of development. There are, however, certain general guides which can be applied to most situations to enable both groups to understand and fulfill their respective roles.

The first responsibility of the professional worker is to provide the skilled technical service which, by reason of his special preparation, he is equipped to offer the individual, the group, and the community. He has the added responsibility to work continuously to improve the quality of that service. He must work with his professional associates to define objective criteria for the measurement of competence and to see that these standards are understood, accepted, and applied. The professional worker must be alert and sensitive to new problems and new needs which come to his attention and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Value of the Individual

In this great and seething moment of history, the restoration of the significance of the individual is as much in our hands, as social workers, as perhaps any other groups of people in the world. Our ministry of healing and the daily drudgery of social work . . . is bounded by a kind of halo of sacredness which I hope . . . will once again bring to us and to those whom we represent . . . the dedication to the inestimable value of individuals, our dedication to see that the necessity of mass production of the goods we need, and the handling of people in masses as governments, does not cause us to lose that sense that the little child, or a crippled man or woman, or a stalwart, ambitious young boy or girl who has become a delinquent, is very, very precious.—*From "Social Work in the New World," by Clarence Pickett, executive director, American Friend's Service Committee.*

he must assist with the development of new insights, new concepts, new skills and new techniques, to meet these needs.

Every professional worker has a responsibility to make available what he has learned in practice to the persons in organizations conducting training programs so that each succeeding generation of social work practitioners will be better equipped. The professional worker has an obligation to point out and work for the establishment of the kind of personnel practices which make possible the highest standard of service. He has a responsibility to recruit for the profession and to help formulate and support good standards of education. He must make available the knowledge he has gained from his education and experience for the purpose of establishing sound policies and procedures governing the program. Finally, he must use his knowledge, skill, and factual information to create awareness of individual and community needs and to mobilize intelligent and understanding support for programs of service to meet these needs.

Laymen have an equally important part to play if we are to have sound administration and operation of our programs. An important element in the administration and operation of all social work programs is community sanction. Our public programs receive this sanction from legislation. In our voluntary programs this sanction is provided by the active participation and responsible support of laymen.

One way the layman in social work performs this role is by accepting membership on the board of directors of a social agency. The presence on the boards of social agencies of laymen in whom the community has confidence gives assurance to the people obtaining service from that agency, to the staff employed in it, and to the persons whose contributions make the work of the agency possible. Professional workers come and go but a responsible citizen board provides the continuity and stability essential to sound administration and operation.

Another function for which the layman has responsibility is that of helping to formulate sound policies and procedures. In both public and voluntary agencies he performs this role through his work as a member of the board and by serving on agency committees.

A third method of performing his role is by accepting responsibility for serving as a volunteer worker in some phase of the agency's programs. The layman has the right to expect from the professional workers guidance in determining the type of volunteer service for which he is best equipped. On his own part he must be able to recognize the special skills which he can offer and to accept the limitations of time and energy under which he must operate.

In both public and voluntary programs the layman must serve as the liaison between the professional worker who strives for the development of high standards and progressive social policies and the general public which has to be helped to understand that the standards and policies are essential to the maintenance of a high quality of service, and for that reason are valuable and worth paying for.

Three elements are essential to sound social planning and effective social action. The first of these is research and study to determine new and changing needs of individuals and communities. The second is the planning and organization of new service programs or the coordination and integration of existing programs. The third is mobilizing support for the establishment and maintenance of programs and services on a basis adequate to meet the needs of all persons requiring them.

There is general acceptance of the fact that sound community planning and effective social action must be based on accurate, up-to-date factual information. It is the responsibility of the professional worker to obtain, compile, and present all the pertinent data. Laymen in social work—in fact, the whole community—have the right to expect from the professional social worker information that is complete, valid, and objective, in order that the health and welfare needs of the community may be understood and sound action for the meeting of these needs be undertaken.

To fulfill his role the layman must be willing to review the factual data assembled, to consider the implications, and to be guided by this information in determining next steps.

Because it is the layman who provide community sanction for our health and welfare programs, their role in the community planning and coordination and integration of our social programs is of special importance. It is not an easy role, but one that must be performed if the community's changing needs are to be met. Community planning stated briefly means balancing the resources of the community against its needs. To carry on the planning process both laymen and professional workers must be willing to accept the self-discipline which it imposes. Each group has the responsibility for creating and supporting the community machinery through which the process of planning is carried out. Laymen and professional workers share the responsibility for seeing that the total community is adequately represented in the organization and in the planning process. The professional worker must stand ready at all times to supply his expert technical knowledge to assist in interpreting the facts and to offer guidance regarding the direction to be followed.

◆ ◆ ◆

Cooperation: Local, State, National, International

Donald S. Howard

To help in avoiding, or at least in minimizing apparent conflicts in local, state, national, and international "interests," emphasis should constantly be placed upon the unity of their interests. States' rights should be emphasized less and state duties more. Less stress should be laid upon "jurisdictions" and more upon program and common objectives.

Unfortunately, some of our watchwords such as those about "states' rights" are often quoted not in genu-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ine defense of what the defenders purport to support but are rather used as a cloak of respectability for opposition which is really premised on less respectable grounds.

With increasing knowledge of the interrelatedness of all of life, the less defensible become the attempts made to compartmentalize it. The question is not to allot one function to one level of life and another to a second; it is not local *or* state responsibility, state *or* federal, national *or* international. The *real* question is how best to encourage joint action of localities, states, and nations in solving the basic problems of life.

Unless international cooperation succeeds—at Lake Success, at farther-away Geneva, and at the farthest away corner of the world—those sons of yours may be snatched from that most local of all spots—your own fireside. Unless you and your neighbors help to breathe into it the breath of life perhaps the seemingly distant United Nations cannot live.

The process by which local, state, national, and international cooperation may best be facilitated is through genuine and unadulterated democracy. The democracy with which we are here concerned has two aspects: that which governs relationships among local, state, national, and international administrative personnel concerned with welfare services and, secondly, that pertaining to the relations of these administrators with taxpayers, citizens, and the general public.

Social workers do quite well in reminding themselves that their function in life is to serve *people:* people with a wide variety of human weaknesses and strengths, biases, prejudices, hopes. But, these same social workers seem often to forget that their professional colleagues are also *people;* that the general public which they also serve is made up of *people,* people who—like those more directly served—have a variety of strengths and weaknesses, prejudices, biases, hopes.

One of the strangest anomalies in all social work, in my estimation, is the worker who with infinite patience helps the mother of an unmarried daughter to become reconciled to the birth of her daughter's child, but who reacts with bitter hostility to a colleague, who, because of conflicting social or economic views, finds it difficult to "go along with" some aspect of agency policy. The social work policy which has gone far in developing worker-client relations might well give more attention than has been given in the past to worker-worker relations.

These, surely, should include free communication between workers engaged at lower levels with those at higher levels and vice versa. Too often . . . workers eye with suspicion, distrust, and even contempt, their colleagues at other levels.

Truly democratic staff relations, like democratic social planning or any other democratic activity, bring their own rewards. These, however, may be quite different from the satisfactions gained by the "man of action" by swifter and more direct means. The rewards, while quite real, are those of the teacher as opposed to those of the actor; they are the rewards of parenthood rather than those of adolescence.

In this regard I shall never forget the sage advice and warnings of my own father just after our son was born, when he said, "Don, you will want to help this boy develop a strong will—but the first will he will cross, will be yours; you will want him to develop initiative—but the first hair he'll get into will be yours; you will want him to become able to stand alone—and the first person he'll do without will be you."

And so in democratic personnel relations, we must help others to develop their own strengths, accepting for ourselves more the role of helpers and enablers rather than that of controllers and dominators.

Important as they are, democratic staff relations will not alone assure democratically controlled social services. Means must be found by which the people whose interests are being served have their say too about these services. In part, this say may be said through our system of representative government by which the representatives of states approve the general plan by which the federal government or, in its turn, the state government, may aid lesser units of government in the administration of welfare services.

In addition to applying to the formulation of broad scale social welfare policy the principle of representation, further means must be found by which people in our towns, counties, states, and nation who are particularly concerned with welfare programs may bring their influence to bear upon legislative bodies and administrators at all these levels. Local welfare councils and citizens councils, state social welfare associations and state councils all are means by which the people can say what welfare services they want.

There is, however, no adequate vehicle by which *people* concerned with action on national and international welfare questions can readily express their views. This being the case, perhaps it is now time to consider the formation of some sort of national social policy association through which people of good will can cooperate in getting national and international action on welfare issues deemed to be in the public interest. . . . But, whatever the device, surely means must be found by which the people may have opportunity to appraise the local, state, national, and international welfare services they have, discuss what more they want and work to bring that more into being.

In attempting to discover the most effective relationship possible among units of organizations and agencies operating on different levels, social workers are not alone. In fact, at this very moment, an important study is going forward. And other careful studies have just been completed. One of these, by Harold Groves, Luther Gulick, and Mabel Newcomer, led to the conclusion that:

> Federal-State relations have been marked by coolness, distance, suspicion and jealousy. . . . While much weight needs to be given to the values associated with autonomous local government, these have to be balanced against the advantages, such as reduced confusion and wider perspective, which attend central control. A prior generalization concerning centralization is of little use. . . . This approach to the problem calls for a high degree of genuine mutuality. State suspicion that intergovermental cooperation will be mostly Federal domination must be dispelled. A program of full and genuine mutuality is entirely possible.

This "genuine mutuality" social workers may help to find. In fact, because of their particular penchant for human relations they may lead the way in the search.

Unity of purpose on the part of localities, states, the nation, and the world which—in view of the price already paid—should long since have been won, is *not* won, but stands in constant danger of being lost. Only through truly democratic cooperation of agencies working at all levels and by making our welfare services what the people of our localities, states, and nations really want them to be, can we pretend to serve the democracy which we hope may prevail not only at home but the world around.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Meeting the Reality of Fear

A Report of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary Meeting of the National Conference of Social Work at Atlantic City

MARION ROBINSON

Saris and mandarin coats promenading the boardwalk beside the "new look," and the old-with-the-hemlet-down. Old friends, new friends, and remembrances of friends who will not be there again. Determined meeting-goers and relaxed hookey-players. Candid boardwalk shots of conferees lining the entrance to Convention Hall. A deft conference staff, presided over by the incomparable Jane Chandler. The vast auditorium, filled to capacity, and the redoubtable Leonard Mayo wielding the presidential gavel. Audiences of receptive listeners, with here and there a sleeper-in-meetings and a whisperer-in-meetings. The young, the old, the ageless; the tired, the stimulated, the calculating; the wise, the hopeless, the hopeful. The undercurrent of searching—for a philosophy to live by and work by, for the spark of new ideas and the testing of old ones. A subtle sense of unity amid diversity. A host of depression-wise, war-wise workers for human welfare whose daily traffic is with the gravest risks and the brightest promises of an atomic era.

This was the Seventy-fifth Anniversary Meeting of the National Conference of Social Work in the year 1948 in Atlantic City. The fifty people who met in New York City in 1874 to form the National Conference of the Boards of Public Charities would indeed have been astounded to see their brain child today. A total of 6,519 persons were registered, and about 500 people participated as speakers, discussants, and chairmen in over 170 meetings of 12 sections and 45 of the associate groups.

That the conference, which now has a membership of 7,500, has weathered a crucial year was the report of Mr. Mayo in a prelude to his presidential address. An immediate financial crisis has been met, and provisions made to "insure the future of the conference."

By far the greatest shock to the conference in this crucial year, however, had been the sudden death last October of Howard Knight, executive secretary since 1926; and the sense of loss in meeting for the first time without this wise and genial leader was a poignant thread in the 1948 conference pattern. Part of one evening session was given over to a memorial service for Mr. Knight, and here, with warmth and simplicity, three social workers—Cheney C. Jones, Robert P. Lane, and Dorothy C. Kahn—spoke of the man and his contributions.

As a part of the "anniversary evening," other great conference leaders were remembered, too. The first annual SURVEY award "for imaginative and constructive contribution to social work," given in memory of Edward T. Devine, was presented to

The writer wishes to acknowledge special reportorial assistance by Doris Grotowohl, and to thank the following people for help in gathering information: Barbara Abel, Edith Terry Bremer, Mary Dabney, Arthur Dunham, Jean Maxwell, Mary Blanche Moss, Ann Elizabeth Neely, Lillie Peck, Jean Reynolds, Jason Rich, James H. Scull, Violet Sieder, Hollis Vick.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Dr. Howard A. Rusk (see page 137) and later in the evening there were words of tribute to three former conference presidents whose deaths had occurred in the past year. The vigorous genius of Dr. Devine, conference president in 1906, was evoked in a trilogy of reminiscences by Paul Kellogg; Monsignor Robert F. Keegan, the 1936 conference president, was termed "a veritable troubadour of a better life for all," by Walter Pettit; and Kenneth L. M. Pray, who presided over the 1946 conference, was referred to by Edwin D. Solenberger as one whose contribution was distinguished by his "profound belief in the dignity of the individual and rare understanding of the democratic process."

Honor was paid on this evening, also, to a sizable group of people who had held conference membership continuously for twenty-five years or more; and to the Community Service Society of New York and the Family Service Association of Cleveland for fifty years continuous membership.

Social Work and Democracy

Man's only sure and ultimate defense against destruction, in this world which is gripped by frustration and fear, "lies in learning how to live—how to live with himself and his fellows," said Leonard Mayo in the presidential address. And since the solution lies so close to the heart of both democracy and social work, a majority of the speakers in general sessions undertook to cast further light on the mutuality of these two living ideas. The result was a rich harvest of philosophical and practical insights, a theme which was developed and made specific in many of the group meetings. (For liberal excerpts from papers given at general sessions, see special section, pages 145 to 152.)

Public or private community organization "is a concomitant of a democratic way of life," declared Frank L. Well, chairman, executive committee, National Social Welfare Assembly. Speaking at a meeting of the section on community organization and planning, he said that in a democratic society individuals have the right "to associate together for any endeavor they deem desirable." But, he pointed out, "the rights of organizing are also inclusive of duties"—and, above all, the duty to the community "to see to it that a useful purpose is served and that the cause is being efficiently carried out."

The group as an instrument in training for democracy was discussed at the opening meeting of the social group-work section by Bryn Hovde, president, New School for Social Research, and on the same program Louis Blumenthal, executive director of San Francisco's Jewish Community Center, spoke on current use of this tool.

The individual is trained for democracy through the family, church, formal education, and the group; and the group, being flexible, can supplement the contributions of the others, said Mr. Hovde. The educator interpreted democracy as "something to be lived, something to be reconquered every day, something the results of which can be apparent in practical life."

The central problem of making democracy work in an agency, offered Mr. Blumenthal, is a dual one: discovering and using resources; and bringing about emotional reeducation. The process of organization as an instrument for solving this problem was the mainstem of this discussion. He emphasized a concept of democratic practice as "placing not less but more responsibility on leadership," and as not being measurable in terms of rigid standards. "We sometimes are thrown off our course," he said, "in the assumption that democratic practice is primarily a matter of institutional forms, of formal process. These are only outer arrangements supplementary to the basic task of developing a quality of social relationships and an inner freedom."

The psychiatric spot light was thrown on the sick social, economic, and political climate which man has created, by Dr. Sol Ginsburg of New York City's Vanderbilt Clinic and Dr. Julius Schreiber, director, National Institute of Social Relations. "Democracy and mental health are interdependent," said Dr. Schreiber, "—as one goes forward, so does the other; as one is blocked, so is the other." Although there has been progress on the democratic front, "the poison of prejudice and discrimination makes a mockery of our democratic credo" and there is great danger in the fact that "the word 'loyalty' is beginning to be spelled 'conformity.'"

The current vogue enjoyed by psychiatry and mental hygiene, asserted Dr. Ginsburg, is a manifestation of a need "to retreat from society to the individual." A major theme was that the necessity to fight wars is a pathological symptom of society. The remedy, however, cannot be reached through mass measures, but must be accomplished on the resolution of the problems of the individual.

That elusive conference badge!

Social Adjustment

That the essence of social work objectives is to help people make the maximum use of their capacities and resources was the point of departure for two outstanding papers given at the opening session of the section on social casework. These speakers were Grace F. Marcus, professor of social casework at University of Pittsburgh's School of Social Work, and Charlotte Towle, professor of social service administration at University of Chicago's School of Social Service Administration.

Miss Marcus developed the subject in terms of the nature of responsibility for the self. "To be honest, there is much that is uninviting about it," she said, ". . . the more self-reliant a person has learned to be, the more he knows from repeated experience what a tussle it is to come to grips with a new responsibility." Though this is part of the life growth process, it is the cause of terrific internal struggle, she declared, and it is here that the caseworker helps the client to face the nature of the struggle, examine both sides of the conflict and decide what will take precedence for him.

Taking the diagnostic approach, Miss Towle felt that the client is best helped to approximate his capacities when the caseworker is able to help him set and achieve goals which emerge through treatment geared to a differential diagnosis. The diagnosis is based, she said, on the caseworker's

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

evaluation of external reality forces in the problem situation, and internal resources of the client, including the degree of his capacity for change.

Another methodological discussion sponsored by the casework section, came with the presentation of papers on developments in differential treatment by Dr. Peter Neubauer, chief psychiatric consultant, Community Service Society of New York, and Lucille N. Austin, professor in social work, New York School of Social Work. Dr. Neubauer described current uses of therapy methods and said that the use of any one of them depends entirely on the choice of problems for treatment.

The uses of intermediate and insight therapy in casework treatment were discussed by Mrs. Austin. The former, which involves unconscious insight into the person's own typical behavior patterns, would appear to be more successful in treating individuals in whom the ego is not strong enough to tolerate the more direct interpretation involved in insight therapy.

Children and Their Families

Whatever the cause of marital discord — and one caseworker, Regina Flesch of the United Charities of Chicago, said that a fundamental cause was the discrepancy between our "cultural idealization of marital harmony" and the inevitableness of disillusion and conflict in marriage—if sustained, is so emotionally harmful to children that, according to Dr. Sidney L. Green, staff psychiatrist at New York City's Jewish Board of Guardians, the actual separation or divorce of his parents is only a climax of a series of traumatic experiences. Speaking before a meeting of the Child Welfare League of America, Dr. Green said that the normal human being feels, in childhood, like "a helpless pawn, whose destiny lies completely in the hands of his parents."

The child whose parents expect too much of him figured in a case illustration through which Lorna Sylvester described the work of the Harrisburg (Pa.) Child Guidance Center. Speaking at a meeting of the American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers, Miss Sylvester maintained that in simultaneous treatment of parent and child, where disturbed relationship exists, it is possible for change to take place and for both to find their way into a new adjustment.

Sometimes the problem veers in the direction of overprotectiveness, even with the normal child, but in the case of the handicapped child, said Dr. Leslie B. Hohman, professor of psychiatry at Duke University School of Medicine, the parents' fear and anxiety become a special problem with which the child must grapple. "Unwise use of emotional patterns," Dr. Hohman said at a meeting of the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, "results too frequently in training that makes for paralysis of action—and a refusal to put into work the good capacities that the handicapped child possesses."

Facts and Figures

The 76th annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work, to be held in Cleveland June 12-18, 1949, will be presided over by Ralph H. Blanchard, executive director, Community Chests and Councils, Inc. Other officers elected for the coming year: first vice-president; Martha M. Eliot, M.D., associate chief, U. S. Children's Bureau; second vice-president: Loula Dunn, commissioner, Alabama Department of Public Welfare; third vice-president: Benjamin E. Youngdahl, dean, School of Social Work, Washington University, St. Louis. Executive committee members: Beth Muller, Chicago; Wilbur I. Newstetter, Pittsburgh; Howard L. Russell, Chicago; Ernest F. Witte, Berkeley, Calif.; Harriett M. Bartlett, Cambridge, Mass.; Florence R. Day, Northampton, Mass.; A. A. Heckman, St. Paul, Minn.

Nominees for the following year: president, Martha M. Eliot; first vice-president, Lester B. Granger; second vice-president, Helen Russell Wright; third vice-president, Donald S. Howard; secretary, Marion Hathway.

The Child in School

Teachers, if properly trained, can supplement the efforts of parents in encouraging emotional health in children, was the opinion of Shirley Leonard, chief psychiatric social worker, Bureau of Child Guidance, New York City Board of Education, who gave a paper before the mental health section dealing with guidance clinics under school auspices.

"School phobia" — refusal of children to attend school—seems to have increased greatly in the last two years, according to Dr. Jean A. Thompson, psychiatrist at the Bureau of Child Guidance in Brooklyn, N. Y. In general, this behavior seems to spring from a neurosis occurring "where children are overprotected and kept dependent," she told a meeting of the National Association of School Social Workers.

The need of the high school student for more and better help in preparing for his vocational life was emphasized in a meeting of the National Child Labor Committee. Robert C. Taber, director, division of pupil personnel and accounting, Board of Education, Philadelphia, said that such counseling should begin in the early grades and should have continuity to insure prospects for happier, productive living. Werner Lutz, associate district secretary, Queens District, Community Service Society of New York, illustrated with case material Mr. Taber's point that good personal adjustment and vocational adjustment are closely related.

Authority and the Adolescent

The parents' relationship with the adolescent involves acceptance of authority and the willingness to "expect something reasonable" from their adolescent offspring, offered Mazie F. Rappaport, chief of protective service, Baltimore Department of Public Welfare. "If the authority vested in parents, teachers and law enforcement officers has not been strong, warm, and effectively used," said Miss Rappaport in a meeting of the casework section, "the adolescent is likely to move into asocial behavior by defying authority. . . . Adolescents need fathers and mothers who accept their authority, not parents who act as pals and companions."

The needs of unmarried parents and their children were discussed by Elise de la Fontaine, district secretary, Yorkville, Community Service Society of New York, through an account of experience with one group of over 200 clients, eighteen years and over. The fact that all of these women came from middle or upper class homes, with no economic problems and generally good relationships to parents, putative fathers, and others, poses a new kind of problem, said Miss de la Fontaine. Speaking at a meeting of the Committee on Services to Unmarried Parents, she asked: "May it be that this breakdown in our socially adequate women reflects the general insecurity of a too rapidly shifting cultural scene, their pregnancy a reach-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ing out for some security, some fulfillment while there is time . . .?"

Adjustment in the Group

In our culture, one of the tests of an adequately healthy adjustment lies in the quality of our relationships with people and groups outside the home. Thus, said S. R. Slavson, director of group therapy, Jewish Board of Guardians, New York City, in an address to the groupwork section, the aim of a good total education is to make experiences with people health-producing and strengthening. "Present day schools are by and large repressive and do not conform with the laws of mental health," he said. But against a grim picture of contemporary schooling, Mr. Slavson feels that "the groupworker stands out as a ray of hope." Being free of the restrictions and requirements which prevail in schools, he can provide "opportunities for creative expression in program activities and in free social intercourse." The major need of the child, which groupworkers recognize, is growth, not learning.

Groupwork programs will not begin to get full returns on their "investments" until more understanding attention is given the individual in the group, was the contention of Rudolph J. Wittenberg, director, Neighborhood Center for Block Organization, Union Settlement Association, New York City. In a meeting of the groupwork section this speaker proposed that agencies begin "to select the people who can use our services and match them with the kind of workers we need to serve them," and that community support of the individualized group program be enlisted.

Resistance to group participation was discussed by Hazel Osborn, supervisor, student training division, Bronx House, New York City. "The fact that people come to our agencies voluntarily does not mean that they wholly want to come," Miss Osborn told a meeting of the groupwork section. Proposing that perhaps resistance is generic to life, she pointed out factors such as differences in attitudes about the agency, the building, procedures, fees, and change of leadership which affect participation.

In commenting on Miss Osborn's paper, Harriet Young, executive, Five Towns Community Center, Long Island, N. Y., said that whenever members are recipients of services, which they do not entirely finance or control, it is safe to say that some negative feelings will be present.

Experimentation in meeting special needs of children through group living was discussed in a meeting of the section on child care by Audre T. Delany, executive director, Riverdale Children's Association, New York City; Dorothy C. Melby, division supervisor, Children's Services, Baltimore Department of Public Welfare; and Winifred Walsh, executive secretary, the Mary Bartelme Club, Chicago. The use of small group foster homes for children who are not suited for the usual foster home or institutional care, said Miss Delany, has made it possible for children to work out their individual problems, while achieving wider social relationships.

Mrs. Melby described the work at Cylburn, a small institution, established five years ago as a shelter home, and providing at present group experience for selected children. One of the major problems in such a project, she pointed out, is in achieving "a framework of organization within which a child may have only that freedom which he can use with profit." The small residence unit, reported Miss Walsh, gives the opportunity for some of the homelike atmosphere of a family which is desirable in the treatment of emotionally disturbed girls. Like Miss Delany and Mrs. Melby, she stressed the advantages of encouraging normal participation in community activities.

In the effort to overcome what Sanford Bates, commissioner of New Jersey's Department of Institutions and Agencies, called "the bland way in which society punishes those who are reacting to society's own faulty structure," in his remarks as chairman of a meeting of the section on delinquency, a reeducative group environment was proposed by Mr. Slavson.

Speaking on the same program, Dr. Kenneth L. Wollan, director, Connecticut Junior Republic, said that if the corrective institution is organized for planned group living rather than custodial or punitive care, it can be a fruitful means of treating delinquency. Mr. Wollan emphasized the importance of opportunity for free group discussion of emotional problems.

That such enlightened measures are definitely the exception, was the testimony of Edwin J. Lukas, executive director, Society for the Prevention of Crime, and Walter C. Reckless, professor at Ohio State University's School of Social Administration. At the opening session of the section on delinquency, they presented a highly critical analysis of the nation's penological methods, which are tolerated by a public "whose dominant attitude is punishment for its own sake."

Dr. Lukas' recommendation is to "eliminate politics from parole, rid the penal and correctional system of corruption and train adequate personnel," so that indeterminate sentences, necessary for social adjustment, might safely be given.

Dr. Reckless urged that correctional institutions give social reeducation priority over academic and vocational training, in order to get at destructive antisocial attitudes, and described successful experimentation with Slavson's theories of group therapy in a correctional setting.

The advantages of group living and recreation for the aged were stressed at several points in considerations of the problems facing this group. Some slight advance in housing provisions by private institutions for old people has been made in recent years, Ruth Hill, director, Old Age Project, Hartford (Conn.) Family Society told an audience at a meeting of the section on the aged. Group living arrangements, she called "a new crucible for blending the elements of initiative, judgment and experience of our older people in a way that will be useful to society."

Oskar Schulze, former director of recreation for older people at Cleveland's Benjamin Rose Institute, testified at a meeting of the mental health section that through a social and recreational program carefully geared to the cultural and educational background of the group and emphasizing personal recognition plus interest in community and national affairs, educational and social benefits can accrue for elderly people.

Displaced Persons

The special adjustment problem of the displaced person in this country was discussed in a meeting of the casework section by Fred Berl, case consultant, United Service for New Americans. Mr. Berl said that on the whole, the clients with whom his organization has had experience, have not succumbed to the social pathology which found expression in the concentration camp. However, he said, though we might expect to find either a broken remnant of humanity or a person so strong he does not need help, the truth is that he needs help in "finding a balance between his ego-strength that brought him through and the requirements of this society."

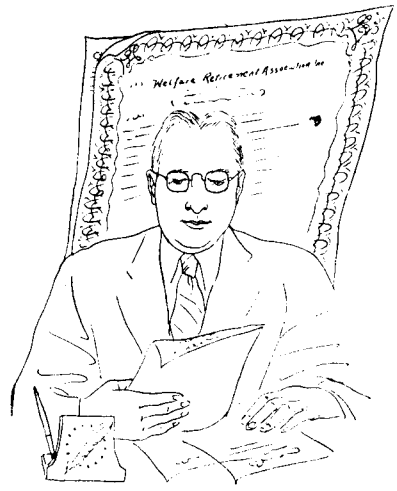
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Meet the National Conference president for 1949, Ralph Harris Blanchard. Though he is well-known to most social workers as the executive director of Community Chests and Councils, Inc., one of the most responsible social work jobs in the country, his secret pride is in another, somewhat informal title bestowed by a fellow-worker when the National Health and Welfare Retirement Plan finally became a going concern.

"He called me 'Midwife to the Plan,'" Mr. Blanchard told a Survey reporter on the eve of the Atlantic City Conference, "and by golly, that's just about right. In the last two years before the plan went through, I made barrels of speeches and suffered billions of headaches. Lots of times it looked as though the whole thing would die a-borning."

He had always been embarrassed, Mr. Blanchard said, because the lack of retirement provisions made substandard employers of social work organizations.

Everyone kept hoping social security would be extended but finally, in 1943, when that day seemed further away than ever, Mr. Blanchard took the initiative in appointing a CCC committee to produce an idea. The group quickly recommended that a plan of broad scope be established for all health and welfare agencies—a plan which could supplement social security



provisions when the act was amended. A nonprofit association was formed, with a volunteer board and a small staff. Subsidized by a loan from CCC, the association started out to get the first 5,000 signers which the experts had said would be necessary to insure success for the plan.

That's where the headaches came in. Since there is an average of ten employes per social agency in the country, 500 agencies would have to come in at the start. Mr. Blanchard, Homer Wickenden, now director of the plan, and one other person stumped the country on a two-year tour of persuasion. The deadline for the 5,000 signatures was pushed up one month, two months, six months. The money ran out and CCC came up with another loan. Finally in October 1945, the campaign was over the top.

"And here's the funny thing," says Mr. Blanchard, "which I confess I still don't understand, unless you can just put it down to human nature. Once we were a going concern people poured in. Today, just two and a half years later, we have 21,500 people from 2,000 agencies, 300 cities, and 40 states." His special pride is that the plan is "appropriately social" for a social welfare program.

A native of Niagara Falls, N. Y., Mr. Blanchard became director of his home town's first chest, after a brief career in banking, with which, he confessed, he was "bored stiff," finding volunteer work with community welfare agencies had "more of a bang." His first chest campaign soon led into efforts to help improve agency services, and ever since those days his philosophy has been: "Be a social worker first, a specialist second."

Chest-givers sometimes complain that there doesn't seem to be a ceiling on giving anymore, but "the truth is," says Mr. Blanchard, "that there just is not a ceiling, for social work will keep on growing as people's idea of what's decent grows." All in all, the new Conference president is glad to be part of the effort to keep that idea growing!

From Irene Smith, Slavic secretary, International Institute, Providence, (R. I.,) came a particularly warm, human plea for Americans to understand "the struggle from slavery to the point of daring to take fresh hold on life again." Speaking at a meeting of the American Federation of International Institutes, Miss Smith said that new immigrants are "different perhaps in social customs and languages, but not in human needs."

"The American people," she said, "have to realize their own good fortune and not expect too much gratitude from these people."

Helpfulness of community agencies in advance and on arrival of displaced persons will in large measure determine the speed of adjustment, said Ugo A. Carusi of the State Department. Speaking at a meeting of the National Council on Naturalization and Citizenship, Mr. Carusi discussed plans to go into effect when DP legislation passes. To avoid further overcrowding in metropolitan areas, there will be no reception centers in this country, but "direct-to-destination" travel. Effort will be made to keep families together to avoid strain of further separation.

The Community Pattern

The concept of community planning for a framework within which the many programs of social adjustment may be integrated emerged in a number of meetings. Pleas for more integration and less patchwork in the social work pattern came from two speakers. In a session of the community organization section, Irving Abramson, CIO Community Services Committee, said that the highest expression of democracy would come when voluntary social agencies integrate their work with governmental services. And in a meeting of the section on administration, Frank T. Greving, director of New York City's Veterans Service Center, decried the fact that "we have . . . put something like 90 percent of our effort into maintaining our own individual agency and perhaps 10 percent into community organization."

Special consideration was given in a joint meeting of the sections on community organization, health and the aged, to planning for the chronically ill. Dr. Milton Terris, secretary, Joint Committee on Chronic Disease, Dr. John Bourke, director, New York State Joint Hospital and Planning Commission, and Edna Nicholson, director of Chicago's Central Service for the Chronically Ill, gave papers from the point of view of national, state, and local planning, respectively. Dr. Terris said the joint committee was studying state and community reports on various aspects of the total planning problem in this area. Dr. Bourke described the process by which the New York State Health Preparedness Commission, in its lifetime from 1938 to 1947, developed plans for a long range health program for the state.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

He mentioned particularly the benefits coming out of "diverse participation" in formulating the plans.

In a series of meetings preceding the conference, the Community Chests and Councils addressed itself to "the essential oneness of the job of planning and financing health and welfare services in the community." Laymen and professionals shared the platform for two days of general sessions, tackling the theme of "oneness" from the viewpoint of the same person as giver and receiver, the mutual job of the chest and the council, the sameness of purpose of national and local agencies.

The Public Welfare

There was no pussy-footing at this conference as to the right of our citizens to be protected against the vagaries of our economy, though there was much discussion about current efforts in this direction and many suggestions as to how these could be improved.

The fact that social work's eagerness to see these rights protected is not shared by all Americans was stated bluntly by Henry A. Wallace, 1948 Presidential candidate. Addressing a meeting sponsored by the Joint Committee of Trade Unions for Social Work, Mr. Wallace said that social workers were being penalized today for serving the common welfare, because of policies of "building a national security program in guns, mortars, bombs, and planes rather than in strong bodies, good minds and a healthful existence." The social worker's philosophy of service, he said, "is dangerous to certain special interests," a factor which influences our present foreign policy. Mr. Wallace called on America to "get on the side of the people [and] . . . substitute tractors for tanks, and scientists and social workers for generals and striped pants diplomats."

Discussion of some broad economic and social measures also was brought to the conference in the opening session of the section on industrial and economic problems. Here Ewan Clague, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, predicted that if employment as a whole does not rise during the next four months, it is an indication that the edge of our prosperity is wearing off; and Leon Keyserling, vice chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers to the President, said that only deliberate planning will solve the conflict between the desire for increased income on the part of owners of capital and the necessity for equitable distribution of income to insure purchasing power for those who produce our goods. Since a drain-off of money and a limit on purchasing power can only mean another depression, he submitted that it becomes not only an economic but a moral question.

In another session of the same section, devoted to labor relations, management was represented by Dwight S. Sargent, personnel director, Consolidated Edison Company of New York, who said that until recently, "there was nothing management could do but assume a defensive position and attempt to delay the complete collectivization of our economy." The Taft-Hartley law, he asserted, restores some semblance of balance between the rights of management and labor. It is Mr. Sargent's belief that in the American economy "the workman of today is the 'boss' of tomorrow," and thus "present-day management will do well to so conduct its relationships with labor that the competence of our future management may be assured."

On the same platform with Mr. Sargent was Emil Rieve, general president of the Textile Workers of America, who told the audience that monopoly is stronger in America today than ever before, and that "free enterprise" as we know it has little to do with freedom. As evidence of the lack of free economy, he pointed to "the disappearance of price competition from the American scene." The textile industry, he asserted, "was the last big patch of 'free-enterprise' jungle to be cleared by the price-fixers. When supply catches up with demand we will see shutdowns, layoffs and part time operations instead of lower prices. When there is no real shortage, industry will create one."

Sounder Remedies

Underneath this struggle between the ideas of "free enterprise" and "controlled economy," what are the bread-and-butter facts about people? According to Reverend George G. Higgins, assistant director, social action department, National Catholic Welfare Conference, who addressed another meeting of this section, "hundreds of thousands of American workers are not receiving a living wage." Father Higgins advocates adoption of the annual wage, the family allowance system, and extension of social security.

Eveline Burns, social economist and faculty member at the New York School of Social Work, speaking at a meeting of the section on the aged regarding the economic implications of an aging population, urged abolishment of the present system of old age assistance for persons not provided for by social insurance, to be replaced by a non-contributory old age pension.

The cost to the nation of dependency and ill health because of failure to provide a decent living is greater than the original investment would have been, Val Keating, regional representative, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Administration, told conferees in a meeting of the section on public welfare. A basic question, he said, is whether public assistance is the proper way in which to supply deficiencies of law, economic and social practice and human justice.

This same thought was in the mind of William P. Sailor, executive director, Philadelphia County Board of Assistance, who spoke at a meeting of the National Publicity Council for Health and Welfare Services. "We in public assistance feel," he said, "that though too many people are dependent on it today, the answer does not lie in denying or reducing assistance where it is needed, but rather that we are paying for our failure to act" in the direction of extending insurances. Contrasting the 1,000,000 unemployment compensation claims paid weekly, plus the 1,800,000 old age and survivors beneficiaries with 4,000,000 assistance recipients, he said, "It is time for us to state unequivocally that assistance as a way of life for over 4,000,000 of our fellow citizens is incompatible with our concept of human rights."

Few people in the United States are better able to assess the public welfare program in historical perspective than Edith Abbott, dean emeritus and professor of public welfare at University of Chicago's School of Social Service Administration. Speaking before a large and enthusiastic audience at the opening session of the section on public welfare, Miss Abbott traced the history of public welfare and stated that two evils threaten the movement today: "patronage spoils system," which she called "a great sieve through which tax money sifts away," and "subsidy system to private agencies," which "have delayed development of the public welfare system's institutions and services." She urged abolishment of "all remnants of poor laws and any-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

thing based on a means test," and looked favorably upon the family allowance system. "If poor old England can do it," she said, "why can't we?"

Commenting on the fact that people everywhere now are "looking for an undiscovered country—the world of peace," she assigned all social workers the simple yet enormously complicated task of doing "everything they can in their everyday work to bring about peace and justice for everyone."

Public Assistance Challenged

Current attacks on public assistance were discussed by Donald S. Howard, director, department of social work administration, Russell Sage Foundation, in a meeting sponsored by the Joint Committee of Trade Unions in Social Work. Reviewing the most frequent complaints against the program ("people are kept on the rolls an unnecessarily long time," "Washington and the states dictate," "public assistance weakens people," "payments are too high," "administration is inefficient") Mr. Howard said that where the charges are valid, we need to correct them; where they are false, we need to interpret.

That recipients of financial assistance may be either weakened or strengthened according to the method used in administering assistance, was the thesis of Luna B. Brown, assistant professor, Graduate School of Social Work, University of Washington, Seattle. Pointing out that financial assistance may be an essential stabilizing factor in a problem situation, Mrs. Brown said: "As in all social services, financial assistance must be given in such a way as to maintain the dignity and respect of the individual, with freedom to make his own decisions and plan his own way of life."

Concomitant with the right to public assistance of the person in need is his right to challenge the decision of the agency administering it, said Evangeline Lane, chairman of the appeal board of the Texas State Department of Public Welfare. Speaking in the group meeting of the public welfare section which was devoted to fair hearings, Miss Lane said that the right of appeal had become "a normal administrative tool for safeguarding the rights of the individual."

Private Agency Support

Those public welfare objectives "which are basically essential to true family security and to which we as a field should actively commit ourselves," were outlined at a meeting of the Family Service Association of America by Frank J. Hertel, general director of the organization. Mr. Hertel's list included increase and extension of benefits of OASI, liberalizing of unemployment insurance payments, and changes in the Social Security Act to provide for general assistance, medical care for illness due to incapacity of wage earner, and special aid to low income states.

Until some of these objectives are attained, the private family agency may continue to face a dilemma described by Marguerite Meyer, case consultant, Family Society of Greater Boston, in a paper given at another meeting of the association. This involves, on the one hand, the attempt "to strengthen and bolster public welfare so that the majority of people will benefit," and on the other, "knowing at first hand the client who is suffering privation due to the current condition of this same program."

In a thoughtful analysis of the relief-giving function of the private agency, she said, "We have come more and more to see that it is with the rights of people who are in trouble that we are dealing." Administration of relief is "a highly skilled and vitally important job," she testified, "requiring not only enlightened legislation but the dynamic support of public opinion." The private agency must continue to "foster good public welfare until the amounts of money given are adequate and the administration of it is done by trained social workers."

Health of the People

There is no argument about government-financed medical care, Dr. Allan M. Butler, professor of pediatrics, Harvard Medical School, and chief, Children's Medical Services, Massachusetts General Hospital, told conferees. Speaking before a meeting of the health section, he said that the increase in cost of medical care has forced us to use both private charity and government-financed services for several years. The question now, he added, is, shall we have a broad clearly defined policy for adequate financing of medical education, research, and care, or "ill-defined expediency." The medical profession's discouragement of divergent opinion on the former he termed "unfortunate."

In another meeting of this section, Dr. Dean A. Clark, medical director, Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York, described this plan which now covers 20,000 persons including all city employes. Annual cost for the individual is $41, of which the employer pays half. Patients choose their own family physicians from the medical group in their own geographical section—there are now twenty-five groups with 650 doctors in the plan. Dr. Clark said plans ahead were to expand a preventive program and experiment with inclusion of psychiatric care.

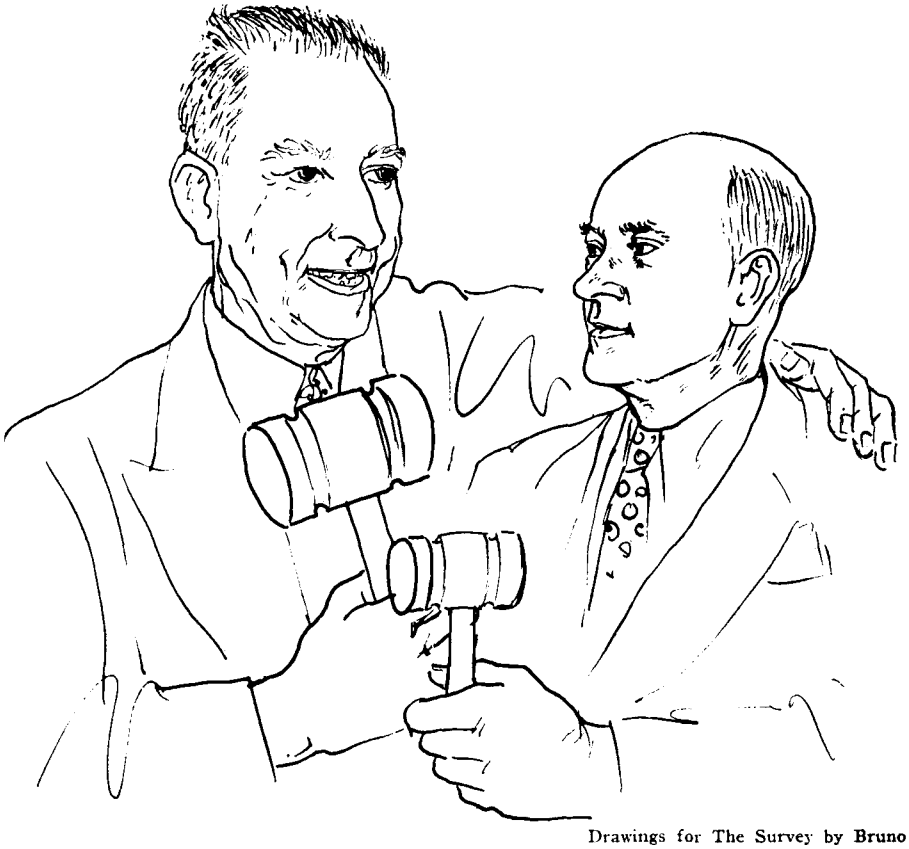
Sixty-two percent of the $2,000,000 budgeted by forty-four states with money made available under the National Mental Health Act, is to be used for clinic activities, was the report of Dr. James V. Lowry, medical chief, community services section, USPHS. At a meeting of the mental health section, Dr. Lowry said that twenty-two of these states had had no prior mental health program. Since the program went into effect, July 1, 1947, great effort has been put into increasing training facilities and the number of people entering this field, because of the current acute shortage of psychiatrists and psychiatric social workers.

Social Work Around the World

This year the proximity of the International Conference of Social Work gave the conference an opportunity to raise its sights and take a view of social work around the world. And in addition to the unprecedented opportunity to draw its participants from all parts of the globe, there was evidence of a deepening sense of awareness that social welfare is, after all, all of a piece—that what happens to people in Europe or the Far East, or anywhere perhaps, will eventually affect the people here at home.

This was the message of Arthur J. Altmeyer, Commissioner for Social Security, Federal Security Agency, at a general session in which he spoke on the interrelationship of social work and broad social and economic measures. Maintaining that the European Recovery Program rightly emphasizes economic recovery, he asserted that it was necessary, nevertheless, for consumer goods to be distributed in such a way as to create incentives and to promote the physical vigor of the people. Here is where social workers can help, he said, for they are "familiar with all the techniques involved in de-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Drawings for The Survey by Bruno

International and National presiding officers: René Sand and Leonard Mayo

termining human need, the problems of large scale distribution, and the effective use of community facilities."

"It is difficult for persons who are not concerned with social action to appreciate the great gap that exists between social purpose, whether expressed in law or some other formal document, and social results as expressed in terms of the happiness of individual human beings," Mr. Altmeyer said. "It is that great gap which social workers must fill."

A glimpse of what is happening to displaced persons in countries of resettlement was afforded at a panel meeting of the American Federation of International Institutes in which social workers from France, Venezuela, Chile, and Canada explained about plans for resettling displaced persons in their countries. Ilsa Jaffe told of Venezuela's Immigration and Colonization Service which includes a social service department to help individual immigrants with problems of assimilation. Mlle. M. Trillat said that the "social comprehension of the French authorities is better than it was when France first began to bring in workers from the DP camps." Foreign workers have the same rights as French workers, she explained, including social security, health and social services, and family allowances. Margaret Robinson pointed out that except for minor relatives of Canadian citizens, the only DP's to come to Canada have been brought in as labor groups without their families. In Chile, said Maria E. Huneeus, resettlement plans are in a nebulous state, and no DP's have as yet arrived.

Striking at the heart of many social problems, Frank Lorimer of Washington, D. C., told a meeting of the Planned Parenthood Federation that in thirty countries—with a total population of 1,040,000,000—most of the inhabitants live on a bare subsistence basis. Any real progress in raising levels of living in these countries, he said, will require "long-continued and consistent cooperation by other nations," involving "intensive, scientific research on relevant social and psychological factors and on new techniques for the effective control of fertility."

Specific welfare programs in other countries were described in several meetings of the conference sections. In a meeting of the casework section, Indira Renu of India said that measures for raising standards of living and education must underly all other welfare programs in that country. She expressed hope, however, that these will be accompanied by measures for individualized treatment such as are provided by Bombay's juvenile court and also in its child guidance clinic.

Gertrudis Cabanyon of the Philippines, said that the war and the Japanese occupation had resulted in an aftermath of increased juvenile delinquency. The government and voluntary agencies are trying to gear their efforts to an integrated program for youth, she asserted, but there is much to be done.

Janina Sucholdolska of Poland told of mental hygiene clinics, recreation programs, and a special government committee for the prevention of delinquency, in her country. But "unless environmental conditions are changed," she maintained, "no social work will help."

At a meeting of the section on delinquency, Benedict S. Alper of the United Nations secretariat traced developments in various parts of the world which have contributed to the development of treatment of juvenile offenders: England's Borstal system, the American juvenile courts, Scandinavian child guardianship councils, the Soviet Union's retraining colonies, Italy's children's villages, the Latin American clinical studies, Belgium's observation centers, South Africa's open institutions. If we are to widen our knowledge and improve our procedures still further, he said, there must be more exchange of experiences, and he pointed out that the machinery for such exchange has been established by the Social Commission of the United Nations.

Representatives from Denmark and Great Britain spoke in a meeting of the public welfare section. In Denmark, said Henning Friis, private philanthropy does not have the important role it has in the United States, although some subsidies are important. He told about the government's programs of maternal and child welfare, unemployment insurance and old age pensions, and the government-backed, voluntarily operated health insurance which covers about 75 percent of the population. Richard Clements of England described the present status of Great Britain's social insurance and health insurance programs.

Other British experiments came to the attention of the social action section, when B. E. Astbury of London told of the establishment of Legal Advice Centers during the war to help citizens know their legal rights in regard to many wartime problems.

At the annual meeting of the American Red Cross held in conjunction

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

with the conference, Henrik W. Beer of Sweden told of plans for the Seventeenth International Red Cross Conference in Stockholm next summer. On the agenda will be revision of the Geneva conventions for the protection of the sick and wounded and prisoners of war as well as the development of a new convention on the rights of civilian populations in wartime.

"Constructive Civic Action"

There is only one way for us to win our way to national mental health, Dr. Schreiber had told his audience. "Without integrity and courage the battle is lost," he said, "and though it may not make us popular to cry out against the injustices which . . . undermine mental health, we cannot escape reality. A conscience does exist." An imperative assignment for each person, declared the psychiatrist, is to try to gain deeper understanding of men and their environment, and to initiate "a communitywide education program to create an informed and active citizenry." From his experience, group discussion is "a necessary preliminary to constructive civic action."

"Citizens, including social workers, must be jarred from the rut of apathy and indifference in which so many of them have been traveling," declared Mrs. Victor Shaw of Fairmont, West Virginia, chairman, advisory committee on citizen participation, a joint committee of Community Chests and Councils, Inc., and the National Social Welfare Assembly. Calling on citizens to assume "a Bill of Duties as a correlative part of the Bill of Rights," Mrs. Shaw urged in a meeting of the community organization section, education for citizenship as part of our educational system, a broader base for recruiting lay leadership, acceptance on the part of agencies and professional staff of citizen-volunteers, and recognition by councils of social agencies and other planning groups that "widespread citizen participation is a backlog of support for achievement of any community welfare program."

"*You* cannot do much, and *they* won't do much," Mrs. Shaw told her audience, "but *we* gathering strength from all who join us in a great conviction, can move mountains!"

Support for Mrs. Shaw's thesis came from Douglas H. McNeil, director, division of community services for delinquency prevention, New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies, in a paper given before the delinquency section. "The real job of delinquency prevention can only be done in the community by the people themselves," he said, in describing the work of his organization with civic bodies and local groups to establish municipal youth guidance councils.

Training citizen leaders for community volunteer service was the subject of a panel discussion sponsored by the advisory committee on citizen participation, together with the American Red Cross and the Association of Junior Leagues of America. Volunteer training should not mean "a watered down version of a social work training course," said Mr. Lindeman, the discussion leader and, indeed, the basic philosophy motivating this session seemed to be that learning came one part by *information* and two parts by *doing*. Training for board membership was featured by a mock board member institute, with members of twenty national health, welfare, and labor organizations taking part.

Board membership was also featured in one session of the Child Welfare League, whose meetings this year reflected an emphasis on public understanding and citizen support for child welfare. And in the meetings of the National Federation of Settlements, board responsibilities were stressed.

Social Work and the Public

Currently emerging concepts of the role of family life education in the family service agency program were discussed by Mr. Hertel in his opening address to the FSAA. It is thought variously to be: a process to help people recognize symptoms of trouble; an obligation for sharing knowledge about human behavior with the community; a process to help families organize themselves around improving community facilities and thus contributing to better family life; and a process involving group counseling and guidance. However these concepts become clarified, he felt, there is urgent necessity for the family service movement to help prevent and treat marriage problems.

Puzzle: Find the senior conferees

What is the crux of the perennial public relations problem of social workers and social work? According to Sallie Bright, National Publicity Council director, since there have been no national studies, we only know that the public has a fuzzy idea about us. Mrs. Bright posed the question as to whether, since social work is made up of knowledge borrowed from other professions, synthesis alone is the unique contribution of social work or has something new been added? If so, "the something new" is what needs to be clarified in the public mind. Mrs. Bright put in a plea for social workers to "forsake their precious anonymity" and take their place effectively and vocally.

Public relations from the point of view of the mental hygiene educator were discussed at the dinner meeting of the AAPSW by Dr. George H. Preston, Baltimore's commissioner of mental hygiene, and Albert Deutsch, PM columnist. Dr. Preston said that basic requirements were simplicity, honesty, and a systematic attack. Acknowledging the realistic need for setting priorities, he put prevention at the top of the list. "We must use all our resources to make our body of knowledge as common as the need for toothbrushes," he said.

Mr. Deutsch contended that "the best basis of public relations is enlightened conduct." Analyzing the use of mass media, he concluded, "Tell the people the truth so they can understand it, and the problem of public relations will resolve itself."

Social Action

Marshaling public support for social legislation is inseparable from the total social work job, conferees were told by David Bouterse, executive director, Ohio Welfare Council. And the declaration that "no council of social agencies can rightly claim to represent the best interests of all the people if it confines its operations to minor adjustments within the narrow limits of the *status quo*," came from Isabel Kennedy, executive secretary of Pittsburgh's Federation of Social Agencies. Opening the discussion of a community organization group, she pointed

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

out that there is "never a vacuum in the political scene" and if social agencies do not take their places, others "often less trustworthy and with special and selfish objectives" will do so. She urged councils to "overcome squeamishness" and develop courage to push into areas of controversy, using every means available to inform the public and influence legislators.

Is it up to the adult community to fight alone for the better world? Our youth not only want social, economic, and political democracy but they want to be part of the effort to win these things, a groupwork section audience was told by Bernice Bridges, director of the National Social Welfare Assembly's youth division, and The Reverend Charles E. Bermingham, associate director, Catholic Charities, Diocese of Brooklyn (N.Y.).

Action on specific questions was taken by several of the professional groups in their annual meetings. The AASW Delegate Conference adopted a series of resolutions dealing with international social welfare programs, social security and health insurance legislation, housing and civil rights. The American Association of Group Workers, on the recommendation of its committee on social action, voted a program of social education and action on extension of social security benefits, measures to control inflation, civil rights for all people, low rent housing, and the establishment of "a permanent recreation service in the federal government to assist states in the development and strengthening of community recreation programs."

The National Federation of Settlements passed resolutions which called for withdrawal of our military forces from China without delay, and cessation of "all financial aid for military and economic purposes, excepting . . . necessary grants . . . for relief of hunger and distress"; urged that "the embargo against importation of arms to Palestine be lifted by our government and that the United States recognize the new government of Palestine"; supported extension of social insurance and liberalizing of benefits; urged their members to bring pressure to bear in removing heavy federal taxes from oleomargarine; reaffirmed support of S.1390, Labor Extension Bill; commended Tighe Wood, National Housing Expediter, "for his efforts to secure representative and active local rent control boards"; urged that Congress appropriate sufficient money for the re-establishment of the project services section of the National Housing Authority; reaffirmed "strong" support of S.866, Taft-Ellender-Wagner National Housing Commission Bill; reaffirmed previous resolutions regarding the "obligation upon the United States to do its reasonable share on behalf of displaced persons," and urged member houses to cooperate fully with local committees of the Citizen's Committee on Displaced Persons."

The Poison of Prejudice

What had come out strongly in Mr. Lindeman's assessment of social work in the light of democratic principles, and what had seemed so poignant to Dr. Schreiber in the way our society tugged away from mental health moorings was the way in which prejudice and its attendant evil—discrimination—were influencing our national life. The twin attempt to study this phenomenon and to legislate against it, was reflected in many conference sessions.

Two studies of the anti-Semitic personality were reported, one by Dr. Ginsburg in his address at the opening session of the mental hygiene section and the other by Dr. Marie Jahoda, of the American Jewish Committee's department of scientific research, in a later group meeting of the same section. Dr. Ginsburg described the Sanford and Brunswick study done with 216 college women at the University of California, which, he said, supports the theory that anti-Semitism is part of a false personality integration where basic impulses are repressed in order to "achieve harmony with parents, parental images, and society as a whole." Dr. Jahoda described a study done under the auspices of her department, which concluded that anti-Semitism was part of a defense mechanism against anxiety and incapacity for human relations with individuals and groups.

In a meeting of the Church Conference of Social Work, Reverend James Robinson of New York City's Church of the Master, urged that we publicize the ways in which small groups are breaking down the barriers in race relations. He believed this might work toward creating an attitude which encourages experiment in this area because it is based on an assumption that progress can be made.

The experience of serving on the President's Commission on Civil Rights, "the best example of teamwork any organization has had," was described by Boris Shiskin, AFL economist, in a paper given before the section on methods of social action. He himself had evidence of great contradictory reactions about the commission's work from the public—ranging from threats to his life, to invitations to speak on civil rights. Though he believes in the urgent necessity of a fair employment practices law, he told conferees that this was not the full answer to discrimination for "the community must realize what it is doing to itself."

Professional Concerns

Outstanding among a sheaf of papers on matters of special professional significance was one by Grace Marcus, given at a meeting of the FSAA, which cast further light on the differences between the functional and diagnostic approaches to social casework. Though the differences are significant, they have, at root, "a binding, and if you like, tormenting professional kinship in purposes, values, and the fundamental ingredients of understanding and skill," avowed Miss Marcus.

The fact that Rankian and Freudian theory, from which these casework approaches stem, have come closer in the past twenty-five years, does not solve the casework problem since "the main cause of difference has been a different approach to the problem of application." The theory borrowed from other professions should be applied, according to the functional approach, in "finding an independent way of dealing with casework responsibilities," said Miss Marcus, contrasting this philosophy with the diagnostic worker's use of psychiatric procedure and consultation with psychiatrists on diagnosis and treatment. She described differences in concept of social maladjustment which result in differing ideas as to the client's assumption of responsibility for himself. In sharp contrast to the "broadly receptive" policy of the intake agency, the functional agency sets specific limits which establish "the dynamic in which a helping process may develop."

The challenge of the differences in these schools of thought, said Miss Marcus, brings up the question of "whether or not we are willing to risk

(Continued on page 171)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WASHINGTON BYWAYS

ONE ASPECT OF GOVERNMENT that the public generally fails to appreciate is the extent to which fundamental policy-making is involved in congressional deliberations on appropriations for existing bureaus. Except where expenditures are specified in the organic law, Congress may, by increasing or decreasing funds, substantially modify the scope and effectiveness of any legislated activity.

This presumably serves to keep the orientation of operating agencies in line with current wishes of the people as reflected in the political complexion of the Congress, but it may also permit alterations in the public policy which might not have mustered a roll-call vote if the peoples' awareness of what goes on and what is involved were focused on the issue. And public attention, concentrating on the debate about a new housing, education or civil rights bill, often neglects the more subtle changes in emphasis that result from the annual appropriations debate.

For the average citizen the issue is not only obscure but dull, as are most administrative questions, and also appears to involve bureaucratic ambitions, none of which helps to interest the social action committee of a voluntary agency remote from the Washington scene, let alone the unattached man in the street.

◆ ◆ ◆

CERTAIN FACT-FINDING, RESEARCH, and educational activities in the social welfare field have for two years now been under this kind of pressure for modification in the House Appropriations Committee.

A case in point is the Woman's Bureau, created under a Republican administration to "formulate standards and policies which shall promote the welfare of wage-earning women, improve working conditions, increase their efficiency, and advance opportunities for their beneficial employment."

Last year it was rumored that the House Subcommittee on Appropriations for FSA and the Labor Department contemplated eliminating the Women's Bureau appropriation altogether. Though Representative Keefe, the subcommittee chairman, later denied this, the eventual approval of the Bureau's funds may not be unrelated to a deluge of public protest which intervened. This year the subcommittee recommended, and the House has approved, elimination of the entire $61,800 item for the Bureau's field service. While it appears that the Senate may partially restore the item before this gets into print, the story is nevertheless worth recounting.

◆ ◆ ◆

OVER HALF OF OUR WOMEN population of working age is now in the labor force. The 17,000,000 employed women comprise 28 percent of all workers, far exceeding the anticipation of employment experts. It seems evident that the economy of the country needs these women, who have followed the work once done at home into the factories and offices. The available facts on dependents and obligations of employed women appear to bear out the contention that they need to work.

All the ramifications of assimilating women workers into the labor force are the concern of the Women's Bureau, which is the reservoir of the country's total experience in meeting these problems. Its services are available to employes, to employers of women workers, to community agencies affected by the pattern of woman employment, and to state and local bodies which must deal legislatively with the situations created by this trend.

The regional offices, located in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco, are not enforcement agencies. They are observation posts from which experiments can be studied, and counseling posts wherein information and experience can be translated into useful advice in terms of specific local circumstances. The funds requested this year include the proposed establishment of an additional office in Atlanta, Georgia. Woman-employment in the southeastern area increased from 1,800,000 in the year 1940 to 2,333,300 in the postwar year of 1946.

In the industrial centers of Atlanta, Memphis, Birmingham, and Norfolk the increase has been 20 percent, 30 percent, 35 percent, and 54 percent respectively. It would seem logical to try to bypass some of the pitfalls of industrialization by making available to this southern region, now, the hindsight of older industrial areas of the country.

The budget of this Bureau, except for in-grade salary increases, is not much larger than before the war, despite the increase in woman-worker population, so a cut in funds cannot be justified in terms of paring back war-swollen government operations.

◆ ◆ ◆

THE WOMEN'S BUREAU IS ONE of a group of government services which seeks through information, education and understanding, to narrow down the area of conflict in our economic life. These services pre-date the New Deal and differ fundamentally from New Deal attempts to formulate institutions operating within the area of conflict, such as the NLRB, or to define its boundaries, such as the Fair Labor Standards Act, or to insure against its risks, such as Social Security.

The Women's Bureau is symbolic of an approach to social and economic problems which made its way into our government philosophy around the time of the first world war, and which by reason of long acceptance may be neither stylish nor spectacular enough to command great public attention today. If this basic approach is what Congress is questioning, the mechanics by which it is being done are certainly not calculated to throw the question into the public spotlight.

To state these facts is not to argue that the Women's Bureau or any of these services are sacrosanct, or that the vigor and effectiveness of their methods could not be improved. That is very different, however, from nibbling away at the basic purpose, which would seem to be the House's intention in making what is, after all, a very minor economy.

Nora Piore

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EPITOMES

JOURNAL OF
Social Casework
Formerly THE FAMILY

The Patient Faces Epilepsy

Ruth Gerofski

With improved drug therapy, less attention is focused upon the isolation of the epileptic in institutions and more upon the community adjustment which is becoming possible for increasing numbers of patients. Upon the medical social worker, in collaboration with the doctor, falls much of the responsibility for this total adjustment.

The first obstacle [in treatment] is the nature of the attack in relation to the complete disorganization of the individual during the seizure.

Second, is the public spectacle the individual becomes if the attack is severe enough to be observed.

Third, is the unpredictableness of the attack. Fortunate are those patients whose attacks are nocturnal. Even another part of the day, if there is regularity about the timing, is preferable to patients whose attacks may occur at any time, often without warning.

Fourth, are the dependent attitudes created in patients, sometimes on a realistic basis. Where seizure control is poor or only fair, patients do not go out unaccompanied. It is common to find grown men and women followed about by aged parents.

Fifth, is the social stigma. This stigma unfortunately may prevent people from taking advantage of means for improving their situations, both medically and in social adjustment.

Social care of the patient must encompass the concept that epilepsy does not affect all people in the same way. In addition to medical data, all the differentiating factors that go to make up an individual must be analyzed: age, sex, marital status, age at onset of illness, religion, race, intellectual capacity, education, special skills, hobbies, attitudes, family relationships.

There must be opportunity for extensive study of all facets of the problem, followed by a planned program of social therapy in collaboration with existing community resources. Psychiatric services, when indicated, whether for consultation or intensive treatment, should be provided.

The elimination of common prejudices and superstitions may help patients face their illness as they would any other chronic illness, without feelings of guilt and shame now so often present. New horizons of hope lie ahead, as we work to fill in a mosaic of which the pattern is still incomplete.—*Journal of Social Casework, May.*

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF
PUBLIC HEALTH
and THE NATION'S HEALTH

General Reactions of Mothers and Nurses to Rooming-in

Edith B. Jackson, M.D.

Rooming-in is the term used for the hospital arrangement whereby a mother may have her baby in a crib beside her bed. This paper summarizes the general reactions of mothers and nurses to rooming-in as carried on during the past eleven months on the maternity ward of the Grace-New Haven Hospital. The Rooming-in Unit is housed in the maternity ward solarium which has been partitioned off into a four-bed, semi-private ward with attached four cubicle nursery and doctors' and nurses' offices. The baby's crib is usually by the mother's bedside but may be moved to the nursery at the end of the room.

The unit was planned to have constant nursing coverage through rotation of student nurses in groups of three for round-the-clock service for two-week periods. Each nurse is able to take care of several mothers and babies throughout the lying-in period and the mothers have the same set of nurses caring for them throughout their hospital stay.

The enthusiastic response of the mothers has continued month after month. They liked to watch the baby, his facial expression, his smiles, his movements. They did not worry about what was happening to him as all multiparous mothers said they did when their former babies were in the ward nursery. They learned much in the care of the baby by watching the nurse during the first few days of the hospital period. Many commented after they had gone home that the transition from the hospital to home was easy. Visiting nurses have noticed that the rooming-in mothers are more ready to dispense with their services than mothers who have not become acquainted with their babies in the hospital.

The first group of student nurses assigned to the unit [said] at the end of their two-week assignment: "We know the mothers like rooming-in. We thought you would like to know the nurses like it too, and when we have babies this is the way we would like to have them."

It is too early to evaluate any long range effects. Rooming-in is clearly indicated for the normal healthy mother who wants it as an aid in giving the baby a good start. [It] is not applicable to all mothers, and should not be imposed on any mother who is hesitant or unwilling.—*American Journal of Public Health, May.*

RECREATION

Everybody Dances

Irving Spergel

Folk dancing is the spirit of democracy set to music and bodily movement. It is a microcosm of a democratic society—which can exist only as its people live in harmony and understanding with each other.

At the folk dance there is no problem of race discrimination or group hatred. There is friendly accord as everyone participates on equal terms in the swiftness and exuberance of the dance. But it is even more than this. In each dance it is as if every person is made to feel the very character and spirit of the nationality or people from which the dance has sprung. To dance the dances of other nations is to know and accept these other peoples as equal fellow humans.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

False ideas and warped emotions, products of years of narrow community influence, are changed in the swift passing of a three-hour session.

Folk dancing is as old as the folkways from which it springs. In America we have Indian, cowboy, and square dances. The square dance springs from a conglomeration of European folk dances. At first each group restricted its folk dancing to a particular national or sectional variety. It is only recently that successful efforts have been made to introduce the dances of other lands to all groups.

It was not until the folk dancing sessions at the New York World's Fair in 1939 that the popularity of folk dancing was acknowledged. Primarily responsible was Michael Herman who, during the war, led the folk dancing affairs at Camp Upton. In 1940 he and his wife established the New York Community Folk Dance Center in Manhattan. Folk dancing groups are found in at least twenty-four states throughout the country. There are more than 60,000 men and women enrolled as members of folk dance societies.—*Recreation, May.*

PUBLIC WELFARE

Promoting Good Public Relations

Thomas H. Daniel

Any agency engaged in public administration depends for its best success, if not for its very existence, upon adequate public understanding and acceptance of its program. It is also true, unfortunately, that inefficient performance may, at least for a time, be concealed from the public through the shrewd use of available avenues of publicity. But such an informational policy merely builds a house of cards which may be swept away by even a slight current of fresh and healthy public opinion.

The relation between planned publicity and the attitude of the public toward the agency is largely determined not by the amount of newspaper space or radio time that the agency may be able to secure, nor even by striking headlines [but] by the quality of the material used and the ease with which it may be identified in the mind of the average citizen as applicable to his interest.

The use of propaganda designed to curry favor in the interest of the agency as such is an unsound and potentially dangerous type of informational service. For instance, the fact that public welfare workers are less adequately paid than other comparable employes might be considered an important contribution to the public's understanding of the difficulties under which the agency operates. Publicity of this type, however, tends to direct the reader's attention toward the individuals operating the agency and their interest, rather than to what the agency is doing in serving the public.

The only valid excuse for the existence of a public agency is that it renders services which are beneficial to the entire citizenship. Frequently, where such services are rendered indirectly, releases showing how they benefit all the people may not only be advantageously used in the promotion of a better relation of the agency to the public, but they are quite essential to the agency's best success.

Then there is the all-important feature of the language to be used in the preparation of the news releases—not only the terminology, but the style in which the material is written. When releases are carefully written in newspaper style an important element of public relations is established in the relationship between the informational representative and the editors to whom his releases are offered. Any busy editor more readily uses a release that is written in his language than one that is stilted or verbose or unduly laudatory of the agency's interest. Anyone who undertakes the preparation of releases can easily acquire the newspaper style, for it involves the natural, direct, everyday way of saying what is essential in the fewest and simplest words. Releases should be as free as possible of technical or professional terms.

In South Carolina, it has been found that the most effective releases are those prepared for use in weekly newspapers, with the name of the local welfare official and data relating to the activities of the department of public welfare in the individual county filled in. Too often valuable "grass roots" publicity is lost in a mistaken effort to achieve headlines in city dailies.

A wise administrator years ago made the observation, growing out of his own experience, that "publicity is very much like electricity—it's a wonderful thing if you know how to use it, but if you don't, it will kill you."—*Public Welfare, May.*

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

Some Emotional Aspect of Prolonged Illness in Children

Lucille E. Jetter

When a child becomes ill, regardless of whether it is simple chicken pox or rheumatic fever, something new has happened to him and his security is threatened. While illness may produce serious damage to the body, damage of an equally serious nature to the child's ability to achieve mental health and happy adulthood may be produced by a lack of awareness of emotional factors on the part of parents, doctors, and nurses dealing with him during illness.

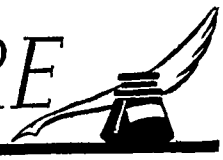
By the time a child has suffered the symptoms which bring him to the physician for examination, his security as well as that of the parents has been seriously threatened. It becomes of vital importance for the person who is arranging for the examination, frequently the public health nurse, to gain the confidence of the patient as well as of his parents by telling them exactly what they can expect.

After the doctor informs the parents [of] his findings, the public health nurse can do an invaluable service in supporting the parents through their anxiety and helping them to accept the child and his illness realistically. If the parents have a realistic, wholesome approach, they can deal more effectively with the child's fright and anxiety and eliminate the possibility of emotional problems developing later. Most important is that they be prepared to answer his questions reassuringly in terms that he can understand, so that further anxiety is not raised.

From an emotional point of view, the real danger period in a prolonged illness is in the convalescent period. Frequently, parents become over-solicitous, and by doing so face two dangers. First, they are encouraging the natural wish to be dependent that is in every child. Second, they make him feel "different." Many children do not have the courage to rebel against the overprotective measures they use. These children find more satisfaction in exploiting their parents' attitude. Instead, the gratifications from being ill should be reduced and the child firmly encouraged to do things for himself.—*Public Health Nursing, May.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE COMMON WELFARE



Social Work Looks at Itself

Social work as a profession has emerged during the twentieth century. It arose out of the needs of people, as have all professions. To what extent it has met those needs to date, and in what direction its future lies, was the vital concern of the 1500 social workers, educators and social scientists who attended the three-day symposium on social welfare held last month to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the Community Service Society of New York, and the Fiftieth Anniversary of the New York School of Social Work of Columbia University. "It is not too much to say," commented Sir Ralph Cilento, Director of the United Nations' Division of Social Activities, speaking to the delegates at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, "that the eyes of the world are upon the claims for social work, and that the heavy responsibility that rests upon its advocates and practitioners is to show first that it is truly social; and, second, that it works."

While all the conference speakers and, presumably, the delegates, were ready to assume that social work does "work," that it has genuinely come of age as a profession, there was no complacency about it. Speaking of the importance of professional training for social work, Earl G. Harrison, dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, said that he was "constantly amazed at the general lack of comprehension of the desirability and necessity for such training." People accept the fact, he said, that law and medical students acquire skill through special study, yet wonder that social workers would benefit from precisely the same techniques.

A good part of the conference was taken up with this question of training, both its quantity and its quality. The number of social agency positions in this country has increased from 40,000 in 1930 to an estimated 100,000 in 1948, while the forty-seven accredited schools of social work have a combined annual enrollment of about 10,000 students. So much is expected of the graduates of schools of social work under these conditions, said Miss Arlien Johnson, dean of the Graduate School of Social Work, University of Southern California, that great responsibility rests upon the schools and the professions to make preparation as adequate as possible.

Training for What?

"Greater social responsibility in the profession," was Miss Johnson's answer, adding that "in these troubled times there is again great need for pioneers in social understanding."

"It is not enough," she said, "to help an unemployed man to meet the situation with courage and resourcefulness; we must also help to create a society in which those able to work can find jobs. It is not enough to help a family ease the tensions and misunderstanding among its members; we must help to remove the obstacles to decent, healthful living."

"The reform in social work," predicted Charlotte Towle, professor of social service administration at the University of Chicago, "will be restored to the profession and function anew. This is the very core of social work; one of the major aims of social work education today is to instill an unswerving identification with social conscience and social reform."

What Kind of Training

The criterion for an integrated curriculum, which might help to achieve this, is an integrated person, asserted Benjamin E. Youngdahl, dean of the George Warren Brown School of Social Work of Washington University and president of the American Association of Schools of Social Work. The emphasis of the school should be on the student as a personality rather than on shifts in arbitrary sets of courses. The real problem in the integration of knowledge, he continued, is to liberate the student to become a free professional social worker, to help him free himself so that he can integrate his knowledge, think independently, compensate for bias, prejudice and taboos, and acquire confidence.

Dean Youngdahl set up four broad areas of knowledge as yardsticks by which to measure the equipment of any professional social worker: knowledge of self, of the dynamics of human behavior, of the broad community in which people live and have their being (both its resources and its individual pressures), and knowledge of "method," of when and where to apply the pertinent aspect of his knowledge to any individual situation or set of circumstances. Focusing training, both in classrooms and agencies, on these four goals rather than on traditional administrative courses or divisions, would, he felt, do a great deal to further the progressive development of our professional training program.

Who Should Be Trained?

Selection of candidates for the social work field, (or any other, for that matter), has not kept pace with educational techniques and knowledge. Because relationship is the most important single factor in service to others, a healthy personality is coming more and more to be recognized as basic to the service professions. The client suffers when the worker projects upon him his own anxieties and neurotic needs; many a student social worker, on the other hand, has had his own personality problems reactivated by exposure to mental hygiene courses and field work.

Sidney Berengarten, assistant professor of social work at the New York School, described to the conference the long-term pilot study begun by the school in March, 1947, to determine the personality qualifications necessary for social service students, and better methods of selecting those candidates who have them. In the same session, Dr. Henry W. Brosin, professor of psychiatry at the University of Chicago Medical School, discussed psychiatric experiments in the selection of medical students now being conducted in two medical schools. While it is too soon for definite findings from either study, early results at least indicate some broad conclusions and the most fruitful areas for further exploration.

Preliminary analyses of both studies show that the best achievement, reading and personality tests available are

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of little use in evaluating candidates. Projective techniques, however, said Dr. Brosin, do offer solid hope of finding improved methods of selection. The individual Rorschach in conjunction with the individual interviews by a psychiatrist was found in the medical school studies to be the best method for this purpose. The New York School pilot study, conducted entirely by social workers, has not yet begun to use projective techniques, though its sponsors plan to do so. Here, according to Dr. Berengarten, personal interview by a mature, sensitive caseworker was found to be the best screening method so far. Both men emphasized the fact that an enormous amount of emotional disturbance is tolerated by many people, who still have sufficient basic personality strengths to function. It is the task of screening, said Dr. Brosin, to identify the assets of the ego which permit them to work effectively in spite of their burden.

On the whole, however, it was found to be desirable to select students with a reasonable freedom from anxiety. Some criteria tentatively set up for social work students included warmth and responsiveness, intellectual capacity, emotional maturity, self-insight, political and social maturity, strong motivation, and a good prognosis for growth and change. All in all, a conference delegate remarked later, excellent goals for social work itself!

The Harlem Project

New York City's schools can play a big part in cutting down delinquency and checking maladjustment, the report of the recently completed Harlem Project concludes. They can do this by special services and enriched curriculum, by special help and training for teachers in underprivileged areas, and by consistent practice of the "new program" which they preach. The schools themselves can guide and restore "problem children" to normal lives in spite of the acute deprivation of their backgrounds.

The Harlem Project, a study of the role of the schools in preventing and correcting maladjustment and delinquency, was begun because, in the words of Justice Justine Wise Polier of Domestic Relations Court, delinquent children were coming to the attention of authorities so late that "we were forced to act against the child rather than in behalf of him." Sponsored jointly by the Board of Education and New York Educational Projects, Inc., a citizens group, it was financed by a grant of $12,000 from the New York Foundation, $5,000 from the Hofheimer Foundation, and matching funds in additional personnel and services by the Board of Education. The work was done in three schools in Harlem, one of the main underprivileged areas in New York, and took four years to complete.

The Joint Advisory Committee, included Dr. Frank J. O'Brien, Associate Superintendent of Schools as chairman, Dr. Marian Kenworthy of the New York School of Social Work as co-chairman, and Justice Polier as chairman of the research committee. Dr. Ernest G. Osborne of Teachers College served as director of the Project, and Dr. Irving Lorge acted as a consultant to the research staff. Parents were represented in the planning groups, and were enthusiastic about its aims.

The Plan of the Project

The plan of the Project was to provide more intensive services of various kinds in three Harlem schools, on a demonstration basis; to use these additional services in the development of a program for preventing and remedying maladjustment and delinquency in these schools; to describe the programs developed and the methods used; and to evaluate the effectiveness of the programs and methods in achieving Project goals. Its sponsors emphasize that the Project's findings cannot be interpreted as applying only to disadvantaged areas—that *all* children need these basic services, and that even in schools far better off, financially and in terms of facilities, they largely do not exist. However, the deprived lives of Harlem children challenge schools to greater efforts, and the Project staff felt that in concentrating here direct aid could be rendered to a substantial group of children, along with a real contribution to better methodology in the school system as a whole.

P.S. 120, a junior high school for boys, was selected because its pupils contributed the greatest number of cases both to courts and to institutions of any school in the city. Here community problems, family insecurity and failure of schools and community agencies appeared to be key factors in the high delinquency rate, and Project emphasis was on introduction of new services. These included enriched curricula, with remedial instruction where necessary, individualized teaching, recreational facilities, casework, psychological and psychiatric services, and better community facilities for both children and parents.

At Junior High School 101 for girls, which had a high percentage of "unmanageable" girls, the project emphasis was on the individual, though services such as clinics and summer and evening recreation were introduced. Here the Project sponsors felt they achieved their greatest success. During the course of the project, 77 percent of these girls were found to be adjustable to regular schools, as against 33 percent of a control group which did not have these individual attentions and services. Study of data on sixty-four of the sixty-seven girls showed that poor home adjustments were not an insurmountable obstacle to behavior adjustment, given individual and special help at school.

In P.S. 10, an elementary school, the emphasis was on early recognition of symptoms of maladjustment, to see what could be done to reduce delinquency among children before they reached junior high school. The plan involved special services for children already recognized as maladjusted, and expanding general school services in an effort to prevent problem behavior by improving school life.

In general, the teachers received the project and new information readily, especially in the second year. Above all, however, Project workers felt their study showed the tremendous need for bringing into the schools, by testing and training, more teachers who find it challenging and rewarding to work with children in these areas. The report strongly recommends that mental hygiene standards be applied in the training and selection of teachers in order to implement the philosophy of the "new program," focusing on needs of the child rather than requiring him to fit into a fixed pattern. To this end as well, the report maintains that since adjustment of problem behavior must be started early and continue until satisfactory adjustment is reached, the role of the school must be extended and additional school services maintained, especially in underprivileged areas.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Action Conference

The National Health Council, in its program to broaden participation in the movement to set up more public health units throughout the nation, sponsored a highly successful regional conference at Mitchell, Ind., in April. Working teams representative of health and related agencies from the states of Indiana, Kentucky, Wisconsin, and Ohio, met together to talk over what has been done in their states to provide health services and to make plans for extending coverage. By the end of the session, each state team had developed a working plan for setting up more health units or for obtaining personnel needed for existing departments.

This meeting, as Bailey Burritt, executive director of the council, explained in his introductory address, constituted a part of the council's action program to broaden the base of support for public health units, undertaken at the request of the American Public Health Association following the National Conference on Local Health Units at Princeton last September. (See THE SURVEY, October 1947, page 285.)

Important to the success of the meeting was its "open-end" character. No program was outlined in advance. The participants, who had been selected by their own health officers as representative of public and private health agencies and such organizations as farm bureaus, women's clubs, and parent-teacher associations, determined their own fields of interest in an open discussion period conducted by Dr. J. W. Ferree, associate director of the council. They decided to divide into three working committees to consider public demand and support; the organization of a plan of action; and the implementation of the plan by provision of adequate funds, strong health departments, and personnel.

Begin in the Community

Each of these working committees strongly advised that the initiative for setting up a new health unit must come from the local community, rather than from the state. State officials may well help to stimulate local leadership or assist with studies. But action must be taken spontaneously by the community itself, preferably through the device of a citizens' committee representative of professional, voluntary, and lay groups interested in public health. Such a committee may awaken community interest by conducting a well publicized study of a concrete health problem, and effecting its solution through an existing agency, thus pointing the way to the need for an adequate health unit. The "selling" of legislation necessary to this end must also be done on a local basis.

The chief obstacle reported by the committees is a familiar one—shortage of personnel. This is particularly acute in the case of public health officers, because of inadequate salaries and the relatively low prestige of the job by comparison with opportunities in other medical areas. Further difficulties to be surmounted include the legislative and political ramifications involved in establishing city-county or multiple-county units to replace existing small and ineffective departments.

Announcements

Throughout the country 165 regional commissions are preparing material for submission to the International Congress on Mental Health, August 11 to 21 in London. (See THE SURVEY *midmonthly*, December 1947, page 346, "A Winter's Work.") At this congress, for the first time, through consideration of the findings of study groups the world over, an attempt will be made to unify the knowledge of all types of professional people who deal with mental hygiene problems.

The Canadian Conference of Social Welfare is holding its eleventh biennial meeting in Hamilton, Ontario, at the Royal Connaught Hotel, the week of June 7. An attendance of between 700 and 900 social workers is expected. The conference office is at 410 Imperial Building, 25 Hughson Street, S., Hamilton.

The American Nurses' Association, the National League of Nursing Education, and the National Organization for Public Health Nursing will hold their biennial convention May 31 to June 4 in Chicago at the Stevens Hotel.

Subjects of special interest conferences will include trends in maternity nursing, and health needs of the school age child and how to meet them.

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis will celebrate its tenth anniversary by sponsoring the First International Poliomyelitis Conference July 12-17 in New York City at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Medical authorities from sixty nations will participate in evaluating the last decade of progress in the study of this disease and in planning for global distribution of available knowledge.

Summer Institutes

This summer, the New York School of Social Work is offering three series of institutes designed for practicing social workers. Dates of these series are June 21 to July 2, July 12-23, and July 26 to August 6. Titles of institutes include: "The Dynamics of Group Formation," and "Current Problems in Public Welfare Administration."

Admission will be on the basis of substantial experience in social work, with the exception of two institutes in Series II open only to graduates of accredited schools of social work. Titles of these are: "Advanced Supervisory Practice" and "Psychotherapy with Children." Further details are given in the January *Bulletin* from the school, 122 East 22 Street, New York 10.

The University of Cincinnati is sponsoring three health education institutes this summer—"School and Community Health Education," June 21-26; "Education for Family Life," June 28 to July 3; and "The Laymen in the Field of Mental Health," July 5-9. These are designed for teachers, doctors, and community leaders.

For Citizenship

Fieldston School is holding its annual Encampment for Citizenship, a unique effort at nonpartisan political education, June 28 through August 7 on the school grounds, Riverdale, N. Y. The program, of education, recreation, and group living, is designed to help young people develop an understanding of the meaning of democracy, of human and economic resources and human needs, and of war and the need for peace. The fee per camper is $125. Application, which is limited to the age group seventeen to twenty-three, may be made to the encampment, 2 West 64 Street, New York 23.

Laboratory

An opportunity for group training in human relations is offered in the Second National Training Laboratory in Group Development to be held at Gould Academy, Bethel, Maine, June 14 to July 3. Sponsored by the National Educational Association and the Research Center for Group Dynamics

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

with the cooperation of several universities, the laboratory is designed to explore "productive group functioning, effective leadership skills, techniques of training group members and leaders," according to the NEA announcement. Further information and application blanks may be secured from Leland P. Bradford, at the association, 1201 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, 6.

Opportunities

The Public Health Service has scheduled examinations for nurse officers in its regular commissioned corps. The examination will consist of an oral interview to be held on various dates from May 4 to June 8; a written examination June 21; and a physical examination. Salaries range from $2,955.50 to $3,915.50. Further information may be obtained from the Surgeon General, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

The Regular Army Nurse Corps is seeking 25,000 nurses.

Among the States

One of the first administrative changes effected by the new executive secretary of the Illinois Public Aid Commission (see THE SURVEY, April 1948, page 130) is the setting up of a division of field services to streamline the supervision of public aid throughout the state of *Illinois*.

Stephen J. Green, formerly director of the public assistance division of the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare, has been selected to head the new unit. It will be his job to supervise the field staff of district and assistant district representatives and, through them, the activities of 102 county departments. His duties will also include responsibility for the administrative review unit; for two special representatives assigned to the program for converting almshouses into nursing homes for the chronically ill; and for developing methods and procedures for operating staff.—*From* SURVEY *correspondent Mary-Claire Johnson, Illinois Public Aid Commission.*

Metamorphosis

Virginia—Under a new law, the Virginia Department of Public Welfare will become the Department of Welfare and Institutions on July 1. It will combine the present welfare department, the Department of Corrections, the Parole Board, and the hospitalization of indigent program of the Health Department.

This measure was based on the report of the Commission on Reorganization of State Government, which was set up by the General Assembly in 1946. The commission's original plan, however, called for the inclusion in the new department of the Department of Mental Hygiene and Hospitals and the aid to the blind program of the Commission for the Blind.

The new law establishes a Board of Welfare and Institutions to be headed by a director of welfare and institutions, who also will be the commissioner of public welfare. The governor will appoint the board and commissioner, and is also authorized to name advisory committees on public welfare and corrections.—*From* SURVEY *correspondent Constance S. Gamble, Virginia Department of Public Welfare.*

Consolidation

Kentucky—A bill creating a new Department of Economic Security to consolidate the functions of the various state agencies receiving federal funds for social security programs, has passed the state legislature. Under this measure, which was endorsed by Governor Clements at the recommendation of the recently appointed commissioner of welfare, Arthur Y. Lloyd, the unemployment insurance division, reemployment service, division of public assistance, and division of child welfare will be integrated in the new department—*From* SURVEY *correspondent Ida Tartar, Kentucky Department of Welfare.*

Better Adoptions

In *Pennsylvania,* during the past year, the division of rural child welfare of the State Department of Welfare, has developed a coordinated adoption service as part of its program of child welfare services. The boards of county commissioners in fifteen counties of the state have now affiliated their services for neglected and dependent children with the division.

To provide skilled leadership in improving the adoption program, the division recently appointed to its staff a consultant on adoptions, who has assisted the staff in working out a set of standards for adoptions. The division maintains a centrally listed pool of adoption homes and of children available for adoption. This has opened up to child welfare workers in these counties a wider choice in selecting the "right" parents for the particular child than when they were limited to their own counties.

In its administration of federal funds available under the program, the division allows to the counties the salaries of qualified child welfare workers and provides regular consultation and supervisory services.—*From* SURVEY *correspondent Emlyn Jones, M.D., Pennsylvania Department of Welfare.*

Joint Attack

Notable progress in cancer control is reported from *Michigan,* where the Department of Health, the State Medical Society and the State Cancer Society have been coordinating their drive against the disease through the cancer control committee of the society. The state now has seventeen cancer detection centers.

Since 1936, when federal funds were first made available for cancer control, the state has expended a total of $168,000, allotted from the Public Health Service, for experimental programs in twenty counties. Last year these funds made possible a pilot study of cancer reporting and a study of the strengths and weaknesses of existing facilities for combating the disease. The department is planning to use an additional grant of $25,160 for a statewide study of the best method of obtaining cancer morbidity information. It is expected that this study will furnish a pattern of cancer reporting for Michigan and for other sections of the country as well.

Last year, pathologists from five counties attended a course in cancer detection at Cornell Medical School. More than 100 health officers, consultants and supervisory nurses took part in a Cancer Institute at Ann Arbor. Eight county medical societies sponsored cancer education days for physicians.—*From* SURVEY *correspondent. Virginia W. Baird, Michigan Department of Health.*

Making Headway

In *Maryland,* mental hygiene clinics are held twice a month in seven counties where there is no other psychiatric service available, under the program of the new division of mental hygiene. The division, which was set up in January in the State Department of Health, is planning to extend this service to two more counties soon, and to provide complete service for the entire state when funds and personnel

(Continued on page 175)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BOOK REVIEWS

TRENDS IN SOCIAL WORK, by Frank J. Bruno. Columbia University Press. $4.50.

THIS BOOK IS A HISTORY OF SOCIAL work as reflected in the "Proceedings of the National Conferences of Social Work." Its interest to the reader is twofold—one in depicting the development of techniques, and the other in picturing social attitudes reflecting the tensions which exist in a democratic society between private interests and the general welfare.

A patient observer will welcome the advances listed in humanitarian efforts to improve the lot of the unfortunate, while deploring the slow progress of social education for the understanding of the nature of social problems and for implementing their solutions. There has been leadership to be grateful for, a fact well documented, but questions recur for which answers are not yet found.

The National Conferences have given scant attention to the fields of labor, housing, recreation, consumers' problems, social insurance, and taxation. Planning, as is well pointed out, in all fields has been far from acceptable to government, and the rivalry between economic and social objectives continues to confuse the citizen looking for light.

Mr. Bruno brings out the need for qualified personnel in the enlarged public services occasioned by the wars and the depression. This has made training a necessity. Affiliaton with universities is a natural and desirable step.

There is an important chapter on social security. The section of the Social Security Act granting the federal government the right to establish old age insurance was declared constitutional in 1937. Justice Cardozo stated that only a power that is national can serve the interest of all. This was a landmark. But it is noted that the years following this decision have been largely hostile to the welfare activities of the federal government.

Underlying the welter of private and public activities with differing approaches and attitudes, "a maturer technique for the understanding of human behavior is slowly emerging."

This reviewer believes that social work has been the beneficiary of all the advances made in the sciences and the humanities, but that it remains itself an art rather than a science, an attempt at integration through the enrichment of life.

Sensitiveness to injustice has motivated the measures for a more human life, resulting in legislation and in improved public opinion.

However profoundly the differences in social philosophy and current national viewpoints are mirrored in the field of social work, there is at least a common basic conviction that there is "something to be learned in the practice of human relations and that something can be passed on to those who wish to master it."

Mr. Bruno's book brings out the dichotomies involved, as well as giving us the fascinating picture of a more progressive and humane technical advance.

MARY K. SIMKHOVITCH
Formerly Headworker
Greenwich House
New York City

DESIGN FOR GIVING, by Harold J. Seymour. Harper. $2.50.

A GOOD CAMPAIGN PROVES TO ITS participants "that all the sacrifice anyone made was worth far more than the cost," Harold Seymour reminds us. Especially palatable proof of this principle is this stirring account of the National War Fund by its able general manager.

Fortunately, this book is more than just a vivid record of accomplishment to be read and laid away for reference at some future time of crisis. Rather, it is filled with distilled fund raising experience, bottled and ready, for present day leaders who would utilize its contents, to obtain renewed energy with which to clear new paths to social progress.

The National War Fund may stand for some time as America's greatest philanthropic achievement. Mr. Seymour repeatedly recalls that the Fund grew from the grass roots and developed out of principles tested in hundreds of American communities whose leaders had learned to cooperate through local community chests. Thus, as the tale of the War Fund is unfolded, it seems natural that our faults, our strengths, and our opportunities should stand out in bold relief.

The author grasps each chance to highlight these strengths and weaknesses throughout his book's ten brief chapters.

One chapter, entitled "Harvest Time," presents in detail "a workable (fund raising) pattern for any cause with a universal appeal, national or local." Another, on "Relationships," comments on "one of the brightest spots of the National War Fund—its relationship with organized labor" and raps the knuckles of those who would give wholesale approval to the "Chest Movement," a generalization which he terms "fatuous foolishness."

He reminds us that "funds must always be raised locally," that communities are reflected in the caliber of their professional leadership, and that under sufficient stress "no one can rationalize faster than he who speaks in the name of 'Good Works.'"

Although Mr. Seymour recognizes that federation can act as a self-protection society for reluctant givers, he confirms his belief in its principles, and acknowledges the Fund's debt to Community Chests and Councils, Inc.

Evidence is offered that many by-products poured from the crucible of the National War Fund. Community chests found new and broader acceptance and leadership; many labor groups discovered local services that they had previously ignored; many communities learned that labor could assist, not only in giving, but in bringing people and services together. At the same time, thousands of small towns and rural areas were awakened to the possibilities of local services.

"Where do we go from here?" asks Mr. Seymour in conclusion. Those who would learn to give more intelligently, those who are called upon to assist their own organizations or communities in charting a satisfactory fund raising course will consider his answers and his log book, in fact as well as in title, a new and dynamic "Design for Giving."

GORMAN E. MATTISON
Executive Secretary
Community Chest of Forsyth County
Winston-Salem, N. C.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

(Continued from page 162)

the giving and taking of such hard challenges to one another in behalf of the purposes to which we are allegedly dedicated: the best performance we can give of services that often mean self-preservation for our clients, not from death, but for the living that has personal value for them and social value for the community."

In a meeting of the community organization section, Arthur Dunham, president of the Association for the Study of Community Organization, and C. Whit Pfeiffer, executive secretary of the Los Angeles Welfare Council, spoke to the qustion: "What is the job of the community organization worker?" Mr. Dunham defined this in terms of "creative leadership" and said that the worker "must enter fully as a dynamic partner into a creative group process by which goals will be chosen, decisions will be hammered into shape and translated into action." Mr. Pfeiffer discussed the question in terms of the necessity for the worker to help committees and other groups with which he works, but at the same time to assume a leadership role which is "more than being a recording secretary."

A plea for more students to prepare themselves for a career in social work came from Marion Hathway, professor of public welfare, University of Pittsburgh School of Social Work. The needed development of social services, she said, is being theatened by the "inability of the schools of social work to recruit and prepare a minimum number for key positions." Acknowledging that training was expensive, Miss Hathway said that 4,026 full time students were now registered in forty-seven schools, 2,718 were receiving financial aid in the form of grants in order to continue their studies, with the majority being supplied from public funds.

And Ludwig A. Graner, research secretary for the Cleveland Welfare Federation, reported that the percentage of social workers changing jobs annually is four times as high as in the teaching profession. He urged employers to eliminate as nearly as possible the cause of dissatisfaction of workers.

Another interesting professional development was the appearance on the program of a conference committee on social work research, chaired by Donald S. Howard, with a paper by Philip Klein, of the New York School of Social Work, opening the sessions.

In discussing research now being conducted in the field, Mr. Klein distinguished between investigation, which is "addressed to a particular situation," and research, as "a contribution to knowledge to be shared by all those able to use it." The greatest obstacle to current studies of need, he believes, is "the disparity between objective findings . . . and the stage of willingness of agencies, particularly executives and boards, to carry out lessons learned from studies."

Mr. Klein made several random suggestions of subjects needing research, and proposed establishment of a cooperative council of local and national agencies for social work research.

At the second session of the committee, J. McVicker Hunt, director, Institute of Welfare Research, Community Service Society of New York, described the past six years work of the institute in seeking an instrument to measure movement in casework. Early work on the Distress-Relief Quotient proved "disappointing," said Mr. Hunt, but current work in which caseworkers rate improvement in five categories seems to be more reliable. The reliability of staff judgment in assessing effectiveness of family casework has also proved valid in work done at Family Service of St. Paul, reported A. A. Heckman, general secretary of that agency.

TO OVERWORK AN OVERWORKED EXpression, social workers are people, too. As they go about their professional business, they, like others, are subject to fears about our far-too-uncertain future, confusion about the basic issues which we must begin to work out in order to survive, and the temptation to fall back on intellectual and emotional anachronisms. The conference probably meant something different to each one. But most of them, we believe, shared with Leonard Mayo the feeling which prompted him, on the spur of the moment, to make a symbolic speech as he handed the gavel over to Ralph Blanchard at noon on April 23. Detaching the head of the gavel, he held up the handle and said, "When we come to the Conference, we're like this—long, narrow, and a little bored. Then as we go along," and he fitted the pieces together again, "we acquire a head and become an instrument!" As the Seventy-fifth Anniversary president pointed out, an instrument can be used either for constructive or destructive purposes—it depends on the hand that holds the instrument.

Legal Almanacs

Explain in simple language the law and procedure in all 48 states.
Each book is written by a legal authority!

ONLY $1.00 EACH
POSTPAID

☐ LAW OF MARRIAGE & DIVORCE
☐ HOW TO MAKE A WILL
☐ LAW OF ADOPTION
☐ LAW OF IMMIGRATION
☐ LAW OF REAL ESTATE

Clip out this ad today, check the books you desire and include remittance at $1.00 each.

OCEANA PUBLICATIONS
Dept. 197
115 West 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y.

How about giving

THE SURVEY midmonthly

to members of your Board?

FREUD: ON WAR, SEX AND NEUROSIS

Nine brilliant and searching essays by the master brought to the American public for the first time in one volume. Not now available in any other edition.

CONTENTS

Introduction: ONE OF THE DIFFICULTIES OF PSCHO-ANALYSIS
THE CASE OF DORA
OBSESSIVE ACTS AND RELIGIOUS PRACTICES
THE SEXUAL ENLIGHTENMENT OF CHILDREN
"CIVILIZED" SEXUAL MORALITY AND MODERN NERVOUSNESS
CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PSYCHOLOGY OF LOVE
- A Special Type of Choice of Object Made By Men
- The Most Prevalent Form of Degradation in Erotic Life
- The Taboo of Virginity

THOUGHTS FOR THE TIMES ON WAR AND DEATH

Edited by Sander Katz, with preface and definitive glossary by Paul Goodman.

Cloth: 288 pages **$3.00**

Write for Catalog "F"
AT YOUR BOOKSELLER OR
Remit Directly To:

ARTS & SCIENCE PRESS
61 DEY STREET, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.
Quantity rates on application.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Dr. Thomas Parran, former surgeon general of the U. S. Public Health Service, has joined the staff of the UN International Children's Emergency Fund. He will head a temporary mission to the Far East, which will make a study in preparation for the extension of UNICEF benefits there.

New member of the California Social Welfare Board is *Gordon X. Richmond,* formerly the city attorney of Orange, California.

Bernice Scroggie has been named supervisor of child welfare services in the San Diego (Calif.) department of public welfare. Miss Scroggie served previously with the Child Welfare League of America.

New judge of the Cook County Juvenile Court in Chicago is *Robert J. Dunne.* He replaces *Judge Frank H. Bicek,* who will remain in the circuit court.

In St. Louis, Missouri, a similar change has taken place. *Walter W. Mayfield* has replaced *Michael J. Scott* as judge of the city juvenile court. Judge Scott is now in the circuit court.

Charles E. Brown has been appointed executive of the Family Society in Saginaw, Michigan.

Malcolm Jasper has been named field consultant for the blind in the division of services for the blind of the Kansas Department of Social Welfare.

New executive of the Provident Association of Topeka, Kansas, is *Beatrice A. Gundle.*

Dr. *W. W. Ferguson,* coordinating bacteriologist and chairman of the research committee of the Laboratory of the Michigan Department of Health, has been awarded a fellowship covering two months study at Danish Serum Institute, Copenhagen.

The Council of Social Agencies in Kansas City (Mo.) has named *J. D. Robins, Jr.,* as recreation and group work secretary. He was previously field representative with the National Recreation Association.

Chester A. Fee has joined the staff of the Oregon State Board of Health as health information consultant. His experience includes several years of teaching as well as editorial work.

New director of cancer control in the Indiana State Department of Health is *Dr. Wendell C. Anderson,* who has recently been engaged in postgraduate work in the field of cancer control at Roswell Park Memorial Hospital, Buffalo.

Senior Surgeon Seymour D. Vestermark has been appointed chief, training and standards section, Mental Hygiene Division, Public Health Service. Dr. Vestermark was previously executive officer and director of training of the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital in Fort Worth, Texas. *Dr. Harry W. Carter, Jr.,* has been named psychologist, operational projects section, in the division. He was formerly director of the Wichita (Kans.) Guidance Center. *Dr. Henry D. Sheldon* has been appointed chief, institutional statistics unit, Statistics and Special Studies Section in the division. His last job was that of chief of the Institutional Statistics Unit, Bureau of the Census.

New research director of the Health and Welfare Council in Louisville (Ky.) is *Charles E. King.* He has had experience as a caseworker and as a member of the research staff of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies.

The Community Chest of Buffalo and Erie County has appointed *Clifford S. Borden* as campaign director. Previously he served as executive of the Community Chest of Erie County, Pennsylvania.

Dr. T. F. Abercrombie became director emeritus of the Department of Public Health in Georgia on January 1, after thirty years of service as director. He is succeeded by *Dr. Thomas F. Sellers,* previously director of the division of laboratories in the department.

The department also announces that *Richard Brewer,* director of the division of vital statistics, is on loan for a year to the Atomic Casualty Commission of the National Research Council. He will direct studies in Japan on the effect of atomic bombing on the birth rate.

Norris E. Dodd, Under-Secretary of Agriculture, has been named director general of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, succeeding *Sir John Boyd Orr,* who resigned from that post several months ago.

Florence Seder Burns has been named staff associate of the Michigan Nursing Center Association with headquarters in Lansing. She was formerly public relations consultant of the Nursing Information Bureau in New York.

The New York State Department of Health has appointed *Dr. Clinton P. McCord* as consultant in psychosomatic medicine, preparatory to the launching of a statewide educational program related to emotional factors in disease.

Mary Emberton has resigned as director of public health nursing of the Colorado State Health Department to become director of visiting nurse services, city health department in Denver.

As part of a new program to study the role of family life in the health of children, the Harvard School of Public Health has appointed *Elizabeth P. Rice* as the first social service worker on the faculty. She was previously clinical professor of the social aspects of medicine at the Yale School of Medicine.

Kathryn A. Butler, is the new executive of the Staten Island (N.Y.) Social Service.

The National Society for the Prevention of Blindness has named *Helen E. Weaver, R.N.,* as consultant in nursing activities. She served previously as consultant public health nurse with the New York State Department of Health.

Nell Graham is the new executive of the Family Service Association in Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

New executive secretary of the Children's Bureau of Los Angeles is *Clyde Pritchard,* who served formerly with the Children's Agency in Oakland.

Jesse Meuse has been named Negro health educator for the Florida State Board of Health.

The Community Chest of Dade County, Miami (Fla.) has named *Robert J. Mosher* as executive secretary. He was previously director of casework and the relief division of the Minneapolis Council of Social Agencies.

Dr. G. D. Cummings has been named acting commissioner of the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Michigan Department of Health, succeeding *Dr. J. K. Altland,* who has resigned to resume his former duties as director of the bureau of local health services.

The New York State Board of Social Welfare has appointed *A. Alfred Cohen* as acting superintendent of the New York State Training School for Boys at Warwick. He replaces *Herbert D. Williams,* who has retired.

William Bridges has been named rehabilitation supervisor in the division for the blind and sight conservation, Louisiana Department of Public Welfare. He was formerly rehabilitation counselor for the blind in the Baton Rouge Area.

New executive of the Family Service Agency at Bakersfield, California, is *Mary Russell,* formerly of the Family Service of Pasadena.

Resigned

Ralph D. L. Price has resigned as editor of the *Kansas Welfare Digest* to become assistant executive secretary of the Wisconsin Welfare Council.

Prudence Kwiecien has resigned as director of the Youth Bureau of Cleveland to live in New York City.

Retired

Elsie M. Bond has retired as assistant secretary of the State Charities Aid Association after twenty-five years of service with the association. Executive secretary of the association's Welfare Legislation Information Bureau since 1927, Miss Bond has been widely recognized as an authority on welfare and public health legislation. *Joseph Prendergast* is her successor.

Bethina A. Bennett has retired as chief nursing officer of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in England. She has held this position since its inception in 1942.

Raymond B. Fosdick, for twenty-seven years president of the Rockefeller Foundation, and since 1936 its president, will retire next June 30 when he reaches the compulsory retirement age of sixty-five. A lawyer by profession and an ardent worker for world peace, Mr. Fosdick has served also as trustee of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, the General Education Board, the International Education Board, the Spelman Fund, the Brookings Institution and the National Institute of Public Administration.

He will be succeeded by *Chester I. Barnard,* president of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company and, since 1940, a member of the foundation's board of trustees.

Honors

To *Walter Starnes,* a Negro psychiatric aide at the Winter Veterans Administration Hospital, $500 and a citation as Psychiatric Aide-of-the-Year by the National Mental Health Foundation. . . . To Raymond Hilliard, new commissioner of welfare in New York City, the merit citation of the Illinois Welfare Association for his achievements as executive secretary of the Illinois Public Aid Commission. . . . To *Connecticut,* the 1947 grand award of the National Safety Council for its effective accident prevention program.

To *Rhoda W. Bacmeister* the 1947 PARENT'S MAGAZINE Book Medal for her recent work on growing children and community relationships entitled "Growing Together." . . . To *Lois Lenski,* the 1947 award of the Child Study Association of America for her book "Judy's Journey." (See THE SURVEY, February 1948, page 57.)

To Station WBBM, CBS Chicago affiliate, a George Foster Peabody Award for outstanding public service by a regional station for the program *Report Uncensored,* which "has helped to educate and arouse a great community to the causes of juvenile delinquency." . . . To Station WCCO, CBS affiliate in Minneapolis, honorable mention for *As the Twig is Bent,* "the culmination of a year-long effort to secure the passage of a Minnesota State Youth Conservation Act."

To *Delia Caner* of Jamaica, N. Y., known as the "Dean of All Foster Mothers" for her work in caring for 341 babies in her home over a period of forty-one years, the Jimmy Fidler award for the week of March 28, a diamond and gold wristwatch and a $50 U. S. Savings Bond, at the 125th anniversary dinner of the Sheltering Arms Childrens Service in New York City in April.

To *Dr. Cornelius P. Rhoads,* director of the Memorial Hospital Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases and the new Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, the annual Clement Cleveland Award from the New York City Cancer Committee for outstanding contributions to cancer education. . . . To *Walter Winchell,* columnist and president of the Damon Runyon Memorial Cancer Fund, the Ameritorious service in the fight against cancer and the first annual Citation of Appreciation from the New York City Cancer Committee.

To *Major General Paul R. Hawley,* recently retired medical director of the Veterans Administration, a banquet, sponsored by the National Council on Rehabilitation, in New York City in March for his work in reorganizing VA's medical services. . . . To *Samuel Hower Beamesderfer,* the Capt. Charles W. Brown memorial medal awarded annually by the American Foundation for the Blind to the blind scholarship student of the foundation "whose work shows the greatest intellectual development."

To *Harriet E. Vittum,* retired head resident of Northwestern University Settlement, and *V. K. Brown,* retired director of recreation, Chicago Park District, awards for distinguished service in recreation, from the Chicago Recreation Commission.

Died

Emily P. Bissell, originator of the Christmas seal drive in this country, died in Wilmington in March at the age of eighty-six. A recipient of the Trudeau Medal, Miss Bissell helped establish the first tuberculosis commission in Delaware.

George L. Carpenter, retired general of the Salvation Army, died in Sydney, Australia, in April, at the age of seventy-five. An early leader in the army's program of social work, General Carpenter served as general from 1939 to 1946.

Dr. Rupert Blue, a leader in the public health field, died in Charleston (S.C.) in April at the age of eighty. Surgeon General of the Public Health Service from 1912 to 1920, Dr. Blue was widely known for his intensive investigations into the causes of malaria and typhoid fever and for his successful campaigns against bubonic plague in San Francisco.

Abbie Harrison Condit, who directed the editorial activities of the National Recreation Association for thirty-five years, died in New York in April at the age of sixty-four. Miss Condit, who became managing editor of *Recreation* in 1926, retired two years ago but continued to serve the association as volunteer staff worker until shortly before her death. She compiled numerous books and pamphlets in the recreation field.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WORKERS WANTED

CASE WORKER—with M.S.S. or one year in graduate school plus experience. Excellent working conditions. Salary according to qualifications and experience. 8664 Survey.

CASE WORKER for progressive, expanding family agency. Excellent supervision. Opportunities for community work. Salary commensurate with experience. Write John W. Anderson, Executive Secretary, 411 Walnut Street, Allentown, Pa.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY with experience in children's work wanted for child-placing agency in southern city. 8754 Survey.

STRONG family casework agency, non-sectarian, in southern New England city, 250,000, has two casework opportunities in professional staff of fourteen. Good personnel policies. Limited, varied caseloads, excellent supervision. Position for person just completed training is unusual opportunity to develop sound casework skills, and position for person with training and one year's experience or more offers combination community responsibility in district office and strong casework experience. Write, giving training and experience. 8725 Survey.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR: Residence for Jewish young girls 16 through 25 years. Group worker or psychiatric case worker. Professional training and experience required. Salary depending on qaulifications and ability. Nevins 8-4667. 8756 Survey.

CASEWORKER with MSS or one year in graduate school plus experience. Work is essentially short-time contacts. Small agency. Opportunity for professional growth. Write Travelers Aid Society, Railroad Station, New Haven, Connecticut.

WORKERS WANTED

CASEWORKERS, graduate degree; agency having institutional and foster home programs. (1) With placement and homefinding experience for adoption caseload; (2) Caseload of school age children in cottage plan institution; (3) Foster home placement and homefinding caseload. Salary range $2700 to $3600. Small staff, ideal working conditions. Write to William I. Lacy, Executive Director, Methodist Children's Home Society, Children's Village, Redford Station, Detroit 19, Michigan.

SUPERVISOR of case workers in Methodist child placing agency (Eastern seaboard) giving institution, foster and adoptive care. Desire graduate of School of Social Work with 3 years experience in children's field. Under approved supervision. 8753 Survey.

WANTED: Experienced, gifted male psychiatric caseworker with administrative ability or experience to be trained for a responsible position in Group Therapy in a major agency in New York City. Applicant must be a graduate of a school of social work. Experience in psychiatric casework preferred but particularly gifted beginner will be considered. 8752 Survey.

CASE SUPERVISOR: Male or female. Minimum requirements include MSS from accredited school with previous supervisory experience in agency handling family or children's casework program. Salary up to $4,200. Challenging opportunity. Family & Children's Service, 602 South Cheyenne, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

CASEWORKER with professional training for non-sectarian multiple service agency. Experience in family or children's agency desirable. Salary depends on qualifications. Write Family Service, 136 Washington Street, Paterson 1, N. J.

WORKERS WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

Two thoroughly educated, trained and experienced Senior Case Workers, who can furnish references from reputable Child Welfare Agency. Permanent position assured right persons. Preference will be given to persons having had Southern States experience. Salary range from $3,000 to $3,600 depending on the qualifications. Write Children's Home Society of Florida, 403 Consolidated Building, Jacksonville, attention Marcus C. Fagg, State Superintendent.

NB: We are a State wide non-sectarian, private, child placing agency.

ASSISTANT AGENCY EXECUTIVE FOR INTAKE AND FAMILY DIVISION OF CATHOLIC FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE AGENCY. $4,152 TO $4,644 SALARY, DEPENDING UPON SUPERVISORY AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPERIENCE. APPLY TO GENERAL DIRECTOR, CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICE, 995 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 3, CALIFORNIA.

SUPERVISOR OF CASEWORK, graduate of accredited School of Social Work, minimum two years experience in supervision. Salary range $4,000 to $4,500 annually. Write, Executive Director, Travelers Aid Society of Miami, 127 N. W. 2nd Street, Miami 36, Florida.

CASEWORKER, Female, graduate of accredited school of social work, for family casework with Jewish agency. Good salary. Opportunity for some community organization. Write fully concerning qualifications to Jewish Welfare Service, 18 South Stockton Street, Trenton, New Jersey.

CASEWORKERS: Male or female for Jewish child care agency offering foster home, institutional, adoption services. Excellent supervision. Staff psychiatrist and panel of nationally known child psychiatrists. Must have completed graduate training. Salary up to $4140. Jewish Children's Bureau, 231 S. Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

PROTESTANT HOME for girls, 13-17, capacity 10, needs director at once. There is opening for good housekeeper also. Modern Home situated Rockford, Ill. Please address communications to : Mrs. B. J. Knight, 1302 Boilvin Avenue, Rockford, Ill.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR of Community Chest and Council in Eastern City of 50,000, 80 miles from New York City. Experienced in fund raising and public relations as well as council work. 8748 Survey.

CASE WORKER experienced in family and children's work, especially in the latter field, for a small multiple function Jewish agency in a middle size, midwestern community. Opportunities for student supervision, community and group work-case work activities. Salary range between $3,000 and $3,800. 8661 Survey.

CASEWORKERS for national agency with multiple service program for adjustment of foreign born in U. S.; M. S. degree required; salary range $2700-$3925; appointment within range depending on experience. Promotion opportunities. Knowledge of German or Yiddish desirable. Write or telephone United Service for New Americans, Inc., 15 Park Row, New York 7, N. Y., CO 7-9700.

CASEWORKERS—Catholic Family and Child Care Agency has two staff vacancies. Salary in accordance with professional training and experience. Opportunity for advancement. At least one year's graduate training required. Catholic Welfare Bureau, 855 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles 14, California.

SUPERVISOR OF CASEWORK, for multiple service family casework agency. Interesting and challenging opportunity. Salary range $3600-$4500 annually. Write Director, Jewish Social Service Bureau, 127 N. W. Second Street, Miami 36, Florida.

SAN FRANCISCO CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICE HAS OPENING FOR PROFESSIONALLY QUALIFIED FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE CASE WORKERS.

GRADE I .....$2580-$2936
GRADE II .....$2664-$3312
GRADE III .....$3144 up

APPLY TO GENERAL DIRECTOR, 995 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 3, CALIFORNIA.

N. H. State Mental Hygiene and Child Guidance Clinics
105 Pleasant St.
Concord, N. H.

Dr. Anna L. Philbrook, Director Traveling Clinics under State auspices, serving children and adults.
Conducts 3 weekly clinics and 4 monthly clinics.
Location and Buildings have been purchased for residential treatment of children emotionally disturbed.

$180-$200 per month, according to experience and qualifications. Annual increment and increases as merited. Retirement plan.
Work with families and patients.
Opportunity for case work with supervision in play therapy and community mental hygiene education.
2 years professional education PSW major.
Congenial working conditions.
Experience not necessary.
Must be interested in working with children.
U. S. Citizen age 21—Civil Service Exam.

POSITIONS OPEN IN HAWAII

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

SOCIAL WORKER: $262.50 (includes $25 monthly bonus). **Minimum requirements:** Graduation from a two-year accredited school of social work and one year full-time experience in a public or private family case work agency.

CHILD WELFARE WORKER: $307.50 (includes $25 monthly bonus). **Minimum requirements:** Graduation from a two-year accredited school of social work plus two years' full-time child welfare experience in a public or private agency.

ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR: $307.50 (includes $25 monthly bonus). **Minimum requirements:** Graduation from a two-year accredited school of social work plus three years' experience in a public or private family case work agency.

All positions open are in rural areas outside Honolulu. Travel expenses from the West Coast to Hawaii will be met for Child Welfare Workers only.

Make application to Department of Public Welfare, Box 339, Honolulu, T. H. Complete summary of training and experience required.

POSITIONS OPEN IN ALASKA

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

DISTRICT WORKER

Salary Range: $285.00-$315.00 per month. Appointments at the minimum.
Minimum Qualifications: College 4 years, graduate study 1 year at recognized school of social work which must have included courses in child welfare and public welfare administration and supervised field work in child and family welfare.
Experience: 3 years in the past 6 years of social work, 1 of which must have been in child welfare, 1 year in public assistance and 1 year in a supervisory capacity.

CHILD WELFARE WORKER

Salary Range: $270.00-$300.00 per month. Appointments at the minimum.
Minimum Qualifications: College 4 years, graduate study 1 year at recognized school of social work which must have included courses in child welfare and public welfare administration and supervisory field work in child and family welfare.
Experience: 1 year in the past 5 years of social work in child welfare.

For application blanks and information write via air mail, supplying minimum qualifications to

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
Box 2781 **Juneau, Alaska**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WORKERS WANTED

CASEWORKERS for families and children. One year or more graduate training desired. Good personnel practices. Salary dependent upon training and experience. Indiana. 8701 Survey.

WOMAN wanted for executive position in unique Episcopal home for normal, fatherless girls four to eighteen (attending public school) in metropolitan city. Applicant must be Protestant with high educational background and experienced in young people's work; should preferably be between thirty and forty-two years of age. 8741 Survey.

SENIOR CASE WORK STATUS, Masters degree, preferably married, part or full time. Beginning salary between $3,000 and $3,600 dependent on experience. Challenging opportunity to initiate program in fertility clinic, counselling pre-maritals and child spacing. Weekly psychiatric consultation. Planned Parenthood Clinic, 203 Professional Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

SEVERAL VACANCIES in a newly merged Jewish Family and Children's Agency for graduate caseworkers with family or child welfare background. Salary range $2,400 to $3,700, according to experience. Opportunity for supervision. Apply to Mr. Jacob Little, Executive Director, United Jewish Social Service Agency, 91 Vine Street, Hartford, Connecticut.

SOCIAL WORKERS—male. City office State Training School for Boys. Salary begins $3174 including cost of living adjustment; yearly increment $120. Case work with delinquent boys. Accredited graduate school training and case work experience with children required. Apply Case Supervisor, 205 East 42nd Street, Room 515, New York City 17.

WANTED: Carefully trained, educated and experienced Senior Case Worker for statewide non-sectarian child placing agency. Must be able to furnish suitable references. Person with Southern experience preferred. Permanent position assured. Salary range from $3,000 to $3,600. Must have had some experience in administrative capacity. Apply to Children's Home Society of Florida, 403 Consolidated Building, Jacksonville.

CASEWORKERS professionally qualified for agency giving children care in foster homes and in cottage type institution. Worker needed for direct work with emotionally disturbed children under psychiatric consultation; also adoption worker. Write The Children's Center, 1400 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

CASEWORKER—with M.S.S. and experience in family and children's work for a small multiple function Jewish agency in Youngstown, Ohio. Unusually good opportunity for case-work-group work integration. Excellent opportunity to learn at first-hand community organization and administration. Salary open, depending upon qualifications. Jewish Family & Children's Service, 646 Bryson Street, Youngstown 2, Ohio.

CASEWORKERS, professionally trained, for family casework agency. Interesting and challenging opportunity . . . . . $2400-$3840. Write Director, Jewish Social Service Bureau, 127 N. W. 2nd Street, Miami 36, Florida.

RATES
Classified Advertising

Display . . . . . 35c per line
Non-display . . . . . 8c per word
Minimum Charge . $1.50 per insertion
Discounts . . 10% on six insertions
CASH WITH ORDER

Survey Midmonthly
112 East 19 Street New York 3

(Continued from page 169)

are available. The program is aided by federal funds under the National Mental Health Act.

In general, the clinic staffs consist of a psychiatrist, a psychologist, and a psychiatric social worker. Patients are of all ages and are accepted regardless of economic status. Some of the patients have come to the clinic of their own initiative, others by referral from courts, welfare organizations, schools, health officers or public health nurses. The division works in close cooperation with county health officers who are in an excellent position to interpret the new service to the community.

There is a full time, all-purpose demonstration clinic in Prince George County, one of a limited number set up by the U. S. Public Health Service in strategic areas throughout the nation. — *From* SURVEY *correspondent Dr. R. H. Riley, Maryland State Department of Health.*

Round-up

How does one become a trained social worker? What is the government trend in group work? These and similar questions were enthusiastically discussed at the annual Round-up of students interested in social work held in April in Houston, *Texas,* under the sponsorship of the Houston Community Council and the Houston Chapter, American Association of Group Workers. Forty-nine students from twelve Texas colleges and universities participated, an increase of twenty-four over the preceding year.

The program of speeches, discussions, and field trips, built around the theme "Social Group Work as a Profession" met with the hearty approval of every student but one. A University of Texas girl complained that the three-day program was not long enough. Six participants have since made arrangements to work with the Houston Settlement Association this summer. One student has decided to specialize in professional girl scout work.—*From* SURVEY *correspondent Alice B. Currlin, Community Chest and Council of Houston and Harris County.*

◆ ◆ ◆

He who is firmly seated in authority soon learns to think security, and not progress, the highest lesson of statehood.

—*James Russell Lowell*

OUT-OF-PRINT and **HARD-TO-FIND** books supplied; also genealogies, incomplete sets completed magazine back numbers supplied, etc. **All subjects, all languages.** Send us your list of book-wants—no obligation. We report quickly. Lowest prices. **(We also supply all current books at publishers' prices postpaid.)**

AMERICAN LIBRARY SERVICE
117 West 48th Street Dept. G, New York 19, N. Y.
P.S. We also BUY books and magazines.
Send us your list.

PAMPHLETS & PERIODICALS

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING shows the part which professional nurses take in the betterment of the world. Put it in your library. $4.00 a year. 1790 Broadway at 58th St., New York 19, N. Y.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

SPECIAL ARTICLES, THESES, SPEECHES, PAPERS. Research, revision, bibliographies, etc. Over twenty years' experience serving busy professional persons. Prompt service extended. AUTHORS RESEARCH BUREAU, 516 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

INSTITUTIONAL TRADE

SEEMAN BROS., INC., Groceries. Hudson and North Moore Streets, New York.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ZALAINE HULL
PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
(Donaldson & Hull Agency)
135 Broadway New York 6, N. Y.
Phone: BArclay 7-8125

GERTRUDE R. STEIN, INC. AGENCY, 64 West 48th Street, New York. PL. 7-8590. A professional bureau specializing in fund-raising, group work, institutional, casework and medical social work positions.

SITUATIONS WANTED

INTERESTED in securing Executive position as Director of Home for boys. Ten years executive experience with pre and delinquent boys. Now under contract but available soon. 8751 Survey.

EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE desires position with progressive child placing agency or children's institution. Ten years' successful administrative experience with private children's agencies and institutions. Thoroughly familiar with current trends in child welfare. School of Social Work graduate. Married. Excellent references. 8714 Survey.

GRADUATE New York School, substantial executive experience both family and children's agencies, will consider change to agency wanting progressive, up-to-date program. 8742 Survey.

EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE, male, age 35, desires position with Jewish or non-sectarian children's agency, institution, or welfare council. 13 years in administration, supervision, casework and group work. School of Social Work graduate. 8755 Survey.

MAN, married, age 50, excellent references, experience; psychiatric case work, children, adults; administration, community organization, industrial relations, available. 8716 Survey.

EXECUTIVE (male), wide experience in field of Child Care and Recreation desires connection with active and progressive organization. 8745 Survey.

RECREATION GROUP WORKER (Man), AB Chicago Social Service Administration, 1941; Community Center, Detention Home. Workcamp Experience; Special Training Methods-Materials Group Leadership. Town or Small City preferred. 8757 Survey.

HOMEWORK desired by young woman, two small children, typing, manuscripts, addressing, colating, complete knowledge of office routine. 8750 Survey.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PUBLICATIONS
of the
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKERS

JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK

the only periodical in this country devoted exclusively to Psychiatric Social Work. Subscription rates: $3. per year. Special two-year rate $5.

JOB INFORMATION SERVICE

a bulletin listing nationally available Psychiatric Social Work jobs—distributed to Association members. 25c an issue to others.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK

50c a copy

For further information write to AAPSW, 1790 Broadway, N. Y. 10, N. Y.

The 1948 Public Welfare Directory

This ninth annual edition lists federal, state, and local public welfare agencies and their administrative staffs. It gives information on interstate correspondence and forwarding center procedures. A summary of the residence requirements of the various states for the different types of public assistance is included.

All who work with public welfare agencies will find the Directory most valuable.

Available June 1948,
place orders now

Single copy $1.80
10 to 25 copies 1.62 each
25 or more copies 1.44 each

AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION
1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois

Directory of Social Organizations (cont.)

Religious Organizations

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA—297 Fourth Ave., New York City. The inter-denominational home mission body of 23 denominations. Executive Secretaries, Edith E. Lowery, Mark A. Dawber; Migrant Supervisors: Western, Mrs. F. E. Shotwell, 3330 West Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.; Mid-Western, The Rev. Ellis Marshburn, 203 North Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL BOARD, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. An international Christian woman movement devoted to service for women and girls and the attempt to help build a society in which the abundant life is possible for every individual.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—347 Madison Ave., New York City; 1201 local Associations federated for Christian leadership and citizenship training among young men and boys.

This DIRECTORY appears in Survey Midmonthly twelve times a year. Rates are 30 cents a line (actual) per insertion. For information contact the Advertising Department.

The University of Chicago
School of Social Service Administration

ACADEMIC YEAR 1948-49

SUMMER QUARTER, 1948

First Term—June 26-July 30
Second Term—August 2-September 4

Autumn Quarter begins September 28
Winter Quarter begins January 3
Spring Quarter begins March 28

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Giving complete program and requirements for admission will be sent on request.

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION
for men and women

Leading to the Master of Social Work
and to the Doctor of Social Work

Generic Program and Specializations in

Social Case Work
Social Group Work
Social Inter-Group Work
Social Research

The next section of the Advanced Psychiatric Program on the doctorate level in cooperation with the Winter V.A. Hospital and the Menninger Foundation will begin July 1948.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED